Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 101 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st May ..	Khiva ..	8947	
7th June ..	Merkara ..	8235	
14th „ ..	Chanda ..	6169	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
30th May ..	Lhasa ..	Karschi direct.
30th „ ..	Chakla ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
2nd June ..	Lirga ..	Karschi sails 1 p.m.
10th „ ..	Pundua ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaifuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	4th June	15th June
Nagasaki Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
[illegible]	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
[illegible]	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO KOBE VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yasagi ..	4th June	15th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	16th June	24th „	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	15th June	25th „	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	K. Miyatake ..	28th May	5th „	Genoa and Marseilles

(Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lampur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 4 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Fengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 80,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

A. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary,

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,

Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Gundisan."

DROPS OF INK! MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 CASES TIN PLATES.

On THURSDAY, the 5th June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Madhoram Naghoomal the mortgagees in possession at Iron Jetha, Carnac Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sethna and Co.

133 cases Tin Plates 14 by 20, each about 108 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 133 BAGS MAIZE STARCH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Moosa Mahomed Adenwalla the defaulting purchasers of the said goods from auction sale dated 19th February, 1919:—

133 bags maize starch, each bag about 168 lbs. in all 10 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sample of the goods can be seen at the Auctioneers. Office and the bags can be seen at No. 1, Port Trust Duty Paid Warehouses, Wari Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES MARIKANI OF PROSPECT MILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of the Sheth Dosa Moosa, by order of Sheth Jogabhai Ramdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Jagjiwan Harakhand (of Shah Panachand Valji.)

14 bales Marikani of Prospect Mill No. 701, Bill Pass, each bale of 25 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time if sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES MULLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI, and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of Sheth Girdhardas Kuverjee and on account and at the risk of Seth Chhaganlal Vithalji the defaulting purchaser and defaulter in executing the decision dated 7th May, 1919, of the Board Committee in the Grey and White English Piecegoods merchants of Bombay:—

27 packages White Mulls Nos. 2038, 2043, 2048, 2053 or others, 20 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-28 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Naraven Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BUNDLES OF COPPER SHEETS OF DIFFERENT MARKS AND NUMBERS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Gulabchand of Kamsara Chawl, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

V. B. 889—1,05-1290—70 bundles of Copper Sheets of various sizes and weights, lying at Wari Bunder Warehouse.

B. P. E. G. C. B.—7161 7192—13 bundles of Copper Sheets of various sizes and weights, lying at Wari Bunder Warehouse.

N. F. and S. C. 1-25—6 bundles of Copper Sheets of various sizes and weights, lying at Wari Bunder Warehouse.

B. C. L. B. 101-200—7 bundles of Copper Sheets of various sizes and weights, lying at Wari Bunder Warehouse.

B. C. L. H.—12 bundles of Copper Sheets of various sizes and weights, lying at Victoria Dock "F" Warehouse.

K. A. P. 1851-2050—18 bundles of Copper Sheets of various sizes and weights, lying at Wari Bunder Warehouse.

B. C. L. H. 439—1 bundle of 16 Copper Sheets, size 35 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The intending purchasers are requested to make inquiry about the sizes and weights of the aforementioned Copper Sheets at the Auctioneers Office.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 BALES OF KHANGAM NEEMUCH AND FINE BARANPUR COTTON, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance office, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1919 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the godown No. 5 of Messrs. F. Nisimitsu and Co Ltd., at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following salvage cotton damaged by water:—

About 900 bales of Khangam, Neemuch and Fine Baranpur Cotton slightly damaged by water.

N. B.:—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTER AND COCUM.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning sell by Public Auction, at the "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Free Road, Fort.

About 20,461 lbs. butter residue after manufacture of ghi.

About 230 lbs. Cocum.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY PARTS.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY PARTS.

FOR BLOW ROOM, DRAWING AND "SPEED" FRAMES AND MULES, BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS PLATTS AND ASA LEES.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., at the Apollo Mill on De Lisle Road Chinchpoogly.

A large quantity of Machinery parts for Blow Room, Drawing and "Speed" Frames and Mules, by well-known makers Platts and Asa Lees.

The above are now on view at the Mill Premises and a detailed list of the articles can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . .Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A young high caste Hindu, lately returned from England, in business of very good means wants to marry a young educated high caste Hindu girl. Must be educated, good natured and accomplishment. (No objection to a widow). Apply Box No. 635 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2474

MISCELLANEOUS

GENTLEMAN in Mesopotamia will send to correspondents in India MOSUL WAR STAMPS, recently issued. Particulars "Chronicle" Office. 2460

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Gujrati GRADUATES with honours in Mathematics for a Local High School. Apply Box No. 636 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2475

WANTED—COMMERCIAL REPORTERS able to write in Pure Hindi, for a Hindi Daily Newspaper in Mofussil. Must be thoroughly conversant with all local markets and their tone and fluctuations, with fresh quotations. Apply stating terms, immediately to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED—For the Mysore Public Works Department, two OFFICERS for appointment as "Special Water Supply and Drainage Engineers." (2) The appointments are temporary but are likely to continue for five years. (3) Only those with considerable experience both in designing and execution of water supply and drainage works in Indian Cities and mofussil towns need apply. (4) Applications (with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications and terms, should reach the CHIEF ENGINEER, Mysore Public Works Department, Bangalore, on or before the 30th June, 1919. 2453

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. Knowles valuable furniture, by Robert, McKenzie Garden etc., at Ansty Road, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill. To be sold TO-MORROW.

ALL users of D. Gestetner's Duplicators will be pleased to learn that we are now receiving regular supplies of all Duplicating sundries. Stencil papers, pens, inks, etc., etc., and the same are sold by us at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Get your supplies soon. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 6

WE WANT every Architect, Surveyor and Draughtsman to pay us a visit to-day to see our large fresh stock of FERRO-PRUSSIATE and FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINENS, highly essential if permanent records are desired. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 6

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, 12th June 1919, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for 15 months ending 31st March 1919, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration, and,
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 12th June, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & Co.,
Agents.

Canada Building.
Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 27th May, 1919. 2468

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE Offices of Messrs. S. INOUYE & Co. have been REMOVED from 6-8, Medows Street, Fort, to No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, from 1st of June, 1919. 2467

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Mr. RATILAL HURJIVANDAS TRIVEDI and me, who carried on business in the name of STANDARD AUTOMOBILES in Motor and Electric Accessories and Railway Stores, etc., has this day been dissolved and I will now alone be entitled to carry on the said business in the name of STANDARD AUTOMOBILES as usual.

Dated this Sunday, the 1st of June, 1919.
MANVANTRAI DAYALAL MEHTA.
58, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of Bai AMBABAI, widow of Madhavji Mooljі. ..... Deceased.

GANGADAS MADHAVJI, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, in private employ residing at Barbhaya Mohella without, the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 28th day of April, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys

2477

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of THAKAR CHATRABHUJ KHETSI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, a widower ..... Deceased.

(1) THACKER KARSONDAS THAKERSI RAWJI; (2) THACKER TOKERSI PARSHOTAM, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, merchants, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort and Samuel Street, without the Fort, respectively, the surviving Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 26th day of May, 1919.
Messrs, MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2471

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business in Mill and Gin Stores, etc., carried on between our client, Mr. Chimanlal Khoosaldas and Harjiwandas Nagardas and Dowlatrai Dharamsey in the name and style of Messrs. Chimanlal Harjiwandas and Coy. and also the sub-partnership existing between our client Mr. Chimanlal Khoosaldas and Harjiwandas Nagardas on the one hand and Messrs. M. D. Commissariatwalla and Brothers on the other hand are dissolved as and from the 19th day of May, 1919. Our client Mr. Chimanlal Khusaldas has taken over all the outstandings and liabilities of the said firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Harjiwandas and Coy. and he will henceforth carry on the said business at the Original premises at Nagdevi Street in the name style and firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Ruttonji and Coy.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1919.
UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Attorneys for Mr. Chimanlal Khoosaldas
2481

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BABURAO NARAYEN OVALEKAR has contracted to sell to our client, PATEL PURSHOTAMDAS NATHURAM, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed Suti land or ground, situate, lying and being at Moje Malad, Pot Tukdi, Bandra Tukdi and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,235 square yards or thereabouts Akar or assessment whereof is Rs. 2-12-11.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Suti land or ground situate, lying and being at Moje Goregaon, Pahadi Pot Tukdi, Bandra Tukdi and District Thana, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards, being portion of land bearing Entry No. 139, Survey No. 49, Pot No. 1, Akar or assessment whereof being 2 annas and which said two pieces are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Balkrishna Luxman, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property of Raghunath Bhau Mumbaikar.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2472

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, DWARKANATH NAMDEO KORDAY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, have contracted to purchase from Bai GANGABAI, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Atmaram Babaji Trilokeker, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the property hereunder, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure situate at Breach Candy, Road or Pallow Road, Girgaum, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 438, Old Survey No. 403, New Survey No. 259 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 4236, 4238 and 4239, Street Nos. 423, 425 (1-2) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Narayen Madhoba and now of K. R. Daphtary, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dossabhai Edulji and now of K. R. Daphtary, on or towards the West by the public road, called Breach Candy Road or Pallow Road, on or towards the East by the property of Narayen Raghunath Abajee and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and their tenants.

All persons, therefore, having any claim, or interest by the way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, exchange, possession, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever, in or to the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and interest and all such claims and interests, if any, will be considered as waived.

Bombay, dated 31st day of May, 1919.
DWARKANATH NAMDEO KORDAY,
Purchaser.
2476

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from DINBAI, wife of Rustomji Nussarwanji Mehta and SOONABAI, wife of Byramji Edulji Surti the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure according to the Collector's bills, situate at Willington Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement fifty eight square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727, New No. 2917, Old Survey No. 1/10, New Survey No. 8351 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 2230 Street No. 21 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Fakirji Mistry, on or towards the South by the public road on or towards the West by Gulka's Chawl and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1919.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
2479 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from DHUNJISHA HORMUSJI SIDHVA, JERBAI widow of Pirojshaw Dadabhai Mistry, MUNCHERSHA PIROJSHA, KAIKOBAD PIROJSHA, BANUBAI PIROJSHA and MANECKSHA PIROJSHAW, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand is to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Wellington Street, Dhobitalao, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (63) sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727, New No. 3316, Old Survey No. 1/10, New Survey No. 8352 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 2331 Street No. 23 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the heirs of Ruttonji Nanabhoy Thandwalla, deceased, on the West by the public road, the said Wellington Street, on the North by the property of Byramji Pestonji Doobhas and on the South by the property of Dadabhai Fakirji Mistry.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1919.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2470

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES SUPERIOR, FINE FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagnlly, Muljі Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Abdul Aziz and Co., the selling Agents of the Broach Fine Counts Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties of Ahmedabad.

On account and at the risk of Seth Budhalal Daya:—
2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy white dhotees 8 yds. 46 inches.
11 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy white dhotees, 9 yds. 46 inches.
23 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine fancy white dhotees, 10 yds. 46 inches.
17 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy white dhotees, 11 yds. 46 inches.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Chaganlal:—
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees, 8 yds. 48 inches.
5 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees, 9 yds. 48 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees, 10 yds. 48 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 8 yds. 48 inches.
5 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 9 yds. 48 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 10 yds. 48 inches.
5 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 8 yds. 54 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 9 yds. 54 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 10 yds. 54 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 8 yards 54 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees 9 yards 54 inches.
2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees 10 yards 54 inches.
3 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 8 yards 55 inches.
3 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 9 yards 55 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 10 yards 55 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd June at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Amthalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Dosabhoy
12 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 42.
10 cases each 92 lbs Calcutta Tea Lot No. 43.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 45.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd June at 3.15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muljі Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Manilal Chotalal.
30 Bales Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES CHADARS OF THE CROWN MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muljі Jetha Market, by order of Mu'tani Asardas Sahebram and on account and at the risk of Seth Devidas Tricumdas.
7 Bales Chadars of the Crown Mills No. 925 1 lb.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGGON F. P. COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY the 2nd June at 4-30 p.m. at the end of New Shed of their Cotton Yard at Colaba:—
Guntakal to Colaba, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Waggon No. 19506.
1 waggon F. P. Cotton.
The above consignment was burnt in transit.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES COTTON OLD NANDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at godown No. 3, State Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Govindji Keshavji of Nander.
45 Bales Cotton Old Nander.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On WENESDAY, the 4th June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muljі Jetha Market by order of Taucker Dharamsy Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)
5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 PACKAGES COLOURED GULABI ENGLISH-MADE GAGRAPATS AND PRINTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muljі Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ruttonsey Kanji and Co. Agents of Messrs. Kanji Dharamsy and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal and Co.
200 Packages coloured Gulabi English-made Gagrapats and Prints 40 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 685 bales of Yarn.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, near the Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Chhabildas Nathubhai:—
200 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½, Helmet Ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mill
300 bales each 400 lbs. No. 3 Chinamen of the Edward Sassoon Mill.
185 bales each 300 lbs No. 20½, Red Tie of the Meyer Sassoon Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE of Bleaching Powder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ranji Ratilal and Co.:—
About 115 casks each 1 cwt., Bleaching Powder of best Japanese make.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods paid for and cleared from the Godown at Argyle Road within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE of cotton slightly damaged by fire.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, near the Tramway Stables, on account of the concerned:—
23 full pressed bales of Yotmahal machine ginned fine cotton slightly damaged by fire.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Ansty Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order, F. P. household furniture, by Devji Ganji, McKenzie, and Roberts, very rich glass and crockeryware, best plate-ware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, curtain poles, rich engravings, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, teapoys, marble top-tables, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, hat-stand, China and coir matting, Jost Fan, aluminium utensils, single and double meat-safe, one large iron cooking stove with chimney, rich garden tubs and pots, etc., etc. The property of J. Knowles Esq., and others.
N. B.—Garden will be sold at 4 p.m
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare Opportunity of Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to Decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (Brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhandukhajee consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings with music Bohemian suites of sofas and chairs, real cut class writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large and small mirrors with Bohemian frames, glass plates and small handas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door full size almyrahs, cabinets screens, sofas, chairs, newly designed sofas and chairs, large and small brass wall clocks, solid silver hookas, one iron safe, with stands, etc., etc., too many to describe.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS
Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the property Nos. 19-21 Armenian Lane, Fort, (case No. 1.)

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. PAYNE and Co., Solicitors for Bai Sakarvahoo widow and one of the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Liladhur Lakhmidass, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following ornaments:—One pair of pearl Jar pair of pearl raifuls, pair of big bodi pair of small pearl raifuls, pearl choodas, toran mala, string pearls, Ate mala, nose ring, one diamond cap of 7 diamonds, gold rai mala, gold kadas, mandala sakli, six gold coin pochi, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT and CO.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE of Corrugated Iron and Steel Structure (Main Building) and a complete Motor Generating Set at "Alhambra" Cinema Theatre on Sandhurst Road.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, on Sandhurst Road, at "Alhambra" Cinema, an iron and steel structure with main supports of iron beams, really strong and well made. The whole structure is capable of being dismounted, transported and re-erected. The flooring is of stone-slabs. The size is 90ft. in length, 50ft. in breadth, and 19ft. in height. One complete motor generating set with marble switch boards. The motor being suitable for 400 V. 3 phase, 50 cycle service, 24 K. W. 110 to 115 V. D. C. Generator both mounted on a common base, and capable of giving service, as a D. C. or A. C. and connected to either of the currents.
The property is on view.
Condition of sale:—25 per cent. deposits and the balance within two days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE
Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.
Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.
Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

RUTH ROLAND
THE BEAUTIFUL DAREDEVIL HEROINE
Will perform to-night
TWO DEATH-DEFYING DARING FEATS
In two further thrilling episodes
"A LEAP THROUGH SPACE"
and
"THE SUN MESSAGE"
of the great Pathe Serial
"HANDS UP"
NOW NEARING ITS TREMENDOUS CLIMAX.
A Story continuing at cyclonic speed! Teeming with exciting and amazing scenes! Thrilling to the marrow!
SEE MISS ROLAND IN MARVELLOUS FEATS!
SEE THE TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN COW-BOYS AND INCAS!
Also Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French E. Africa, Col. (Instructive); The Man at the Helm (War Topical); Gazette (Topical) and, "Check your Baggage". (Comic).
Every day: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
IMPERIAL

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
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AMUSEMENTS.

BY THE UNIVERSAL REQUEST

EXCELSIOR Daily at 6-30 p.m.

"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval man and his modern mate midst Jungle Wilds and Palaces.



Picturing the sensational aventures that befall the strange Jungleman when he thunders into the lap of aristocracy to win the mate who had turned his tropical fastness into a torture of yearning. With lightning speed the story goes from tree top wilds to scenes of palatial grandeur, action, suspense, dramatic tension and contrast of primitive love forces combating the restraints and conventions of civilization in every one of the hundreds of startling situations

EMPIRE

at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR

FRANK KEENAN

IN AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTOPLAY



"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

A TRUE WESTERN ROMANCE OF SUNNY CALIFORNIA IN THE DAYS OF ROAD AGENTS AND THE VIGILANTES

IN FIVE ACTS

A DAMNING WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ENMESHES JOHN LYNCH—WOVEN BY HIS EVIL AND UNSCRUPULOUS "DOUBLE." DOOMED BY THE VIGILANTES TO A DISHONORABLE DEATH HE IS SAVED BY HIS ENEMY'S POOR DISCARDED PLAYTHING, WHOM HE HAD BEFRIEND D.

MR. KEENAN plays in this drama a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving—two distinct and separate characters, as far apart as the Poles, one man square and honest and upright, the other an arch-thief and road agent—their paths cross in this golden pine rimmed melting-pot of the west

A GLORIOUS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA!

"THE CARNIVAL"

"THE CARNIVAL"

"THE CARNIVAL"

(5000 feet).

A gorgeous Photo-play spectacle, in which hundreds of young, innocent babies and children take part.

"THE CARNIVAL"

is a great Tragic Narrative of the astounding blunder of a high-born Princess who believes her bethrothed to be the murderer of her father, and kills him on the marriage day, but instantly after is convinced that her bethrothed was really innocent!

"THE CARNIVAL"

is a Photo-play full of most pathetic events and beautiful costumings and sceneries. Don't fail to see it this week at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

The Programme includes the **Gaumont Gazette** and **"The Father's Joy!"** a Billie Ritchie Comic.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 0-15 p.m (S.T.).

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MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. "LILAC DOMINO"

[Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken by before 9-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ETHEL CLAYTON

IN

SOULS ADRIFT

A "World" feature in five Soul-stirring reels.—Love, hate and the desire for revenge on a desert island! A proud, wealthy Society debutante, and a handsome, but impecunious engineer of a yacht, in a fascinating situation! A real romantic offering

together with the latest

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a nester Comedy.

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CYPRESS SALVE

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 28th

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		--
" " Sales of East Indian		--
" " Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans Spot		21.00
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		--
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	32.38
	Oct.	30.60
	Jan.	30.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	31.38
	Oct.	30.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 23th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months	Previous.
May	20.01
June	19.65
July	19.32
Aug.	18.82
Sept.	18.54
Oct.	18.22
Nov.	18.03
Dec.	17.90
Jan.	17.68
Feb.	17.54
Mar.	17.40
April	17.28

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 28th.

New Contracts:

Months:	Previous.
May	20.01
June.	19.65
July.	19.32
Aug.	18.82
Sept	18.54
Oct.	18.22
Nov.	18.03
Dec.	17.90
Jan.	17.68
Feb.	17.54
Mar.	17.40
April	17.28

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 28th

New Contracts:

Months	Previous.
May	28.59

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 28th:

M.G. Bengal Good	13 65
" " Fully Good	14 15
" " Fine	14 40
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15 7
" " Fully Good	16 ..
" " Fine	16 50
" Broach Good	16 55
" " Fully Good	17 00
" " Fine	17 25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 28th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		31 000
" Exports to Great Britain		10 000
" to Continent		12 000
Future at New York July		31.15
" " Oct.		30 7
" Jan.		3 12
Spot Cotton at New York		33 30
" Orleans		32 38
Futures at New Orleans July		31 7
" Oct.		30 00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		19½
Demand Bills		4.63 75
Silver Commercials Bars		108¼

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 28th

Rentes 3 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	52 1/2
2 mnt ths hence	52 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55+½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	56 Unchd
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68 +½
Government Securities 3 %	59½+
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29 9—48

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 105

WAR LOANS.

London, May 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928	87
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½ Unc'd.
5 % New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, May 28th

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Calcutta Linseed on 24th May May-July Value	910
Plate Export	53,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Sellers	820
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lb ex-ship May-July Sellers	880
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship June-July Sellers	840
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-July Sellers	870
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship May-June Paid	840
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-July Sellers	805
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Sept. Buyers	560
Toria Rapeseed June July Sellers	860

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 9½
Copper Braziers	£1 2
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	25½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F Calcutta July-Sept/Sellers	32
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept Value	35

Tone:—Very firm—No business.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	? 5½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe June-July Buyers	1 10½

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Sunday Edition).

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 31.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 556 for Fully Good Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 560 and again declined to Rs. 556. Fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 556 and Rs. 558, and later on owing to free offerings the price declined to Rs. 542 the bazaar closing at Rs. 544½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 541 and advanced to Rs. 553, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach		July-August	556
Fully Good Bengal		"	430
Fine Oomras		July	491
Good Southerns		May-June	528
Good Southerns		July-August	533

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Merwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 31st 6-0 p.m.

	Ready.	Bazar Terms.	Kab Delivery
		Rs as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80			
" Cawnpore 70-80			
Karachi Bangla			
Rapeseed Brown Delhi			
" Cawnpore			
" Yello- Cawnpore			
Linseed Brown Bold			
" Thin			NIL.
Toolseed White 85-16			
" Gujar 75-85			
" Black			
" Gujar 50-60			
Poppyseed White			
Groundnuts			
Barley			
Mowraseed			
Castorseed			

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay May 31st

	Rs as
Davids No. 10	1 0 4
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 4
Orientbai No. 12½	1 0 0
Light Horses No. 6½	0 13 0

JAVA SUGAR.

(Crop 1919).

WELTEVREDEN, May 26.

Sold 50,000 piculs of superior quality at 22½ guilders per picul.

Sold 30,000 piculs of channel at 22½ guilders per picul. The total sales of this crop exceed 16,000,000 piculs.

TALLOW AUCTION.

LONDON, May 28.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow nominal.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 103.
Tone:—Strong—nominal.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 31st

				March	Sept.
Bank Telegraphic				1 7	31/32
Bank Demand				1 8	1/32
Doc Acceptances 2m/s				1 8	3/8
Bank Demand					210
American Dollars					260½
Hongkong "					2 6
Shanghai "					3 8½
Japan "					1 10
Singapore "					142

Market Quiet

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 30th May

Cotton	32 0	bales
Wheat	2 37	Owts.
Linseed	5 19	"
Rape, etc.	4,658	"
Gingelly seed	60	"
Poppyseed	162	"
Groundnuts	1,805	"
Castor seed	1,648	"
Jute	108 8 9	"
Myrabolams	Nil	
Cottonseed	17 644	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Cream	2,585	"
Cowar	3,346	"
Sesame	Nil	
Barley	1,095	"

FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EXPORTATION OF FOODGRAINS.

In the House of Commons on 16th April Mr. Macquisten, M.P., asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the African ports on East Africa, South Africa, Somaliland, and the ports of Aden, Mombassa, Busra, and other places along the Indian Ocean are being supplied with food from India; and whether the allotment for these ports is being deducted out of the allotment of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Macquisten also asked the Secretary of State for India, if famine conditions exist in the Bombay Presidency; whether the export of grain in India is still going on or, if not, at what date it ceased; and whether rice is still being sent to Java and Sumatra from Burma.

The following answer was made:—I will answer the Hon. Member's two questions together. Famine conditions exist in parts of the Bombay Presidency. The exportation of food grains from India has for some time past been prohibited except under license. Export under license is reduced to a minimum and is practically confined to countries, including those mentioned by the Hon. Member, in which there is a more or less considerable Indian population ordinarily dependent on India for much of their food. This limited export is not thought to affect materially if at all, the food supply of the Bombay Presidency. From Burma no rice, I understand at present is being exported to Java or Sumatra.

S. S. Queda.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon sailed westward from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Sanhia:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sanhia, 3,373 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, sailed today from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, via Malabar and Coromandel Coast Ports and Colombo with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on 27th May, 1919.

S. S. Nagano Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Nagano Maru Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on 27th May 1919.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.

S. S. Dwarka—McArthur—Busreh via Karachi

S. S. Linga—Cutbush—Karachi May 29.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.

S. S. Querimba—Le Grand—Rangoon.
S. S. Naderi—Jones—Rangoon.
S. S. Shiva—Potter—London.

June 1.

S. S. Varzin—Cleagh—Rangoon.
S. S. Queda—Moxon—Rangoon.
S. S. Indus Maru—Kurimura—Koke via Singapore.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance on Saturday.

S. S. Santhia—Armour—Rangoon etc.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. D. McArthur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S. S. Indus Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru, 2,704 tons, Captain J. Kurimura, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, via Singapore with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Varzin:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varzin, 2,841 tons, Captain J. W. Cleagh, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 31st May, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Z yard	P Gulf	N F	P G S N Co
B Mulla	N F	N F	M M & Co
D & E			
Karachi	Rangoon	31-5-19	M M & Co
F S nail	Rangoon	31-5-19	M M & Co
G Marine	N F	N F	G Arbuthnot & Co
K I n Outside	N F	N F	P G S N Co
K Shorter L	Jeddah	2-6-19	P G S N Co
Nasrul	Bassein	N F	T M Co
N Rowanee	N F	N F	M M & Co
O H z	N F	N F	T M Co
Q Purana	Durban	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Saraswati	N F	N F	R I M
Saranji	N F	N F	R I M
Bolduc	N F	N F	B S N Co
Courland	N F	N F	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

S Bakara	Hull	3-6-19	M M & Co
A Rewelt	N F	N F	T M Co
T Vesta	N F	N F	M M C
Le Verrier	N F	N F	Dadamal Khant Vani
16 Wa Maiden	N F	N F	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	Karachi	2-6-19	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aronda	Basra	31-5-19	M M & Co
Vasa	Basreh	5-6-19	M M C
3 E	Busreh	7 19	M M C
4 Dunda	Busreh	4-6 19	M M & Co
5 Hw H	Hongkong	N F	P O S N Co
7 Dewa	Shanghai	7 6 19	M M Co
7 Sarkia	Lisbon	7 19	M M & C
10 Nital	N F	N F	M M C
2 Yolumnia	Java	P	D R I M
1 Jadat	Busreh	4-6-19	T M Co
15 Dara	N F	N F	D R I M

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Chakuna	Basra	5-6 19	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

May 31

S. S. Merkara for London—45 cwts gum kadaya Mandee Vasaya, 20 bales coir yarn Moosanh y Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Indus Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton Jamangirji Hormasji & Co.

S. S. Dunera for Shanghai—27 bales cotton yarn Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Dunera for Hongkong—66 cases opium Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

S. S. Dunera for Keelung—25 cases opium Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

IMPORTS.

May 31.

S. S. Chanda from London, Agents M. M. & Co—6 cases perfumed spirit, 34 cases 9 kegs paints, 20 cases paint, 18 cases blacking, 2 cases toys, 2 cases batteries, 23 cases essences, 11 cases foam heading, 35 cases liquid color, 35 cases rum, 13 cases tooth paste, 2 cases sausages in tin, 2 cases bacon, 4 casks plumbago crucibles, 8 cases glasspaper, 50 D/s santas soldis 100 bales corks, 6 cases medicines and opium, and toilet prepseed, 7 cases writing papers, 5 cases writing envelopes, 39 cases tobacco, 5 cases hosiery, 18 cases embrocation, 6 cases perfumery, 40 cases med. spirits, 9 cases sanatogen, 14 cases tablets, 380 cases 2 casks O'stores, 3 cases cotton undershirts, 17 casks lump salamonniac, 12 cases medicines containing spirit 3 cases containing spirit, 59 cases med spirituous preps, 50 cases pickles, 100 cases lime juice cordial, 41 cases cigarettes, 50 cases portwine, 50 cases vibrona 5 cases flao essecnes, 11 cases confectionery, 3 cases gasmantles, 2 casks 30 cases soap, 6 cases malt and oil, 57 cases varnish, 2 cases barley, 1 cask 42 cases boot polish, 6 cases cobra polish, 4 cases lavender water, 12 cases chalk, 2 bales wool and cotton piece goods, 173 cases wine, 126 cases biscuits, 3 cases brilliantine and medicines, 2 cases custard powder, 4 cases boot stain, 100 cases wincarnis, 25 cases sherry, 2 cases claret, 6 cases brandy, 2 casks 2 cases glassware, 21 cases mustard, 5 cases sparkling wine, 5 cases madeira, 38 cases brandy, 50 bottles quick silver, 8 cases glycerine, 100 casks alizarine, cases drapery, 2 cases [illegible] 3 cases peach bitters, 3 cases common salt, 9 cases essential oil, 4 cases cotton and wool tent, 3 cases medicine and toilet preps, 5 cases toilet cream, 24 cases medicines wine, 5 d/s 13 cases cable, 74 casks asphalte, 2 casks 59 cases vinegar, 6 cases glass bottles, 11 cases infant's food, 4 cases soothing powder, 2 cases bisarb soda, 6 crts porcelain enamallwest, 2 cases ch mical food, 10 cases scrubb's ammonia, 20 cases food, 12 cases salt, 16 cases colouring liquid, 3 cases grape water, 6 cases 3 casks apothware 3 cases 2 cases 1 crt. E'ware, 2 cases handkerchiefs, 4 cases phosphorine and sarsa, 2 cases pills and powder, 8 cases lavender and pomade and custard powder etc., 2 cases jelly powder 10 cases dog and mummy biscuits, 19 cases bird and candyseed, 120 cases stout, 170 cases ale, 2 cases steels, 10 cases tinned fish, 2 cases hair restorer, 22 cases 7 bls 2 casks ivory, 13 cases lmans, 100 cases tin sheets, 3 cases shoes, 7 cases grey paste 3 bales copper sheets 21 cases 15 casks colour 2 cases codliver oil, 4 cases flower, seeds etc., 22 cases medicines and toilet preps malt and oil etc., 95 cases stone, 15 kegs L oil, 5 kegs boric acid, 1 050 casks cement, 2 cases syrup, 7 cases brilliantine 6 cases 1 bale periodicals, 3 cases provision, 50 bundles 2 cases 6 pcs yellow metal sheets, 2 cases glow, 2 casks disinfectant fluid, 2 bls salammoniac, 2 bales carpet, 6 cases agrie seed, 40 cases white antifriction metal, 4 crts tinware, 17 cases toilet preps, 4 cases medicines, tabloid etc., 128 cases medicines, 2 cases W I nails.

Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.



For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the Mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot stand the strain—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, become ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says*: "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(*Signed*)——*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Courts of Spain and Italy.

"Builds Bonnie Babies."

Ask Your Doctor

There is nothing secret about Glaxo. It is a natural product and we tell you what it is because we believe that every mother ought to know what she is giving her baby. Glaxo is highly prized by doctors and nurses all over the world; it is day by day building up an ever-increasing number of Bonnie Babies whose mothers are only too pleased to bear testimony to the wonderful body-building powers of Glaxo.

A mother writes of her baby: "She wears the Glaxo smile of contentment and she is one of the best of babies, so contented and good." Not only does Glaxo build happy and contented babies, but it relieves the mother of so much trouble and anxiety. With Glaxo you have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no elaborate mixing to do, no cooking, no scalded or wasted milk. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo and Baby's food is ready in a couple of minutes!

You do not add milk or cream, because Glaxo itself is milk or cream. So that Glaxo is not only the safe alternative for breast milk, but it is also the easiest to prepare and so economical—for you have no milk or cream to buy—*nothing to pay for but the Glaxo itself.*

If any tin of Glaxo does not give complete satisfaction, please return it to us and we will send you a new tin free of all charge, returning cost of postage.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please write to Glaxo Sales Manager,

Local Office:—70, Apollo Street, Bombay

MARTIAL LAW.

A GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR.

(*From the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."*)

"We print below the text of Regulation X of 1804 which empowers the Governor-General of India to establish Martial Law in territories subject to his control in the event of prevalences of circumstances indicated in the Regulation itself. We also print the text of a very important circular issued by the then Governor-General of India (the Marquis of Wellesley) to all magistrates of the ceded and conquered provinces under date the 11th April, 1805. It will be seen from a perusal of the Regulation that the manifest intention of the British Government in those days was that only persons taken in the actual commission of an overt act of rebellion or taken in the act of openly aiding or abetting the enemies of the State or taken in open hostility should be tried by Courts Martial. In other words, unless the acts complained of were open overt acts, the accused were not to be brought before such courts. This, as our readers are aware, was the considered opinion of Sergeant Spankie who was the Advocate-General of Bengal in those days. Further, if there were any doubt as to the extent of the authority and jurisdiction of the Courts Martial under Regulation X of 1804, they were removed by the then Governor-General, the Marquis of Wellesley, by the instructions of the 11th April, 1804, for His Lordship said thus: 'If any person or persons charged with any of the overt acts of rebellion specified in the Regulation X of 1804 shall be apprehended by any Military officer, when not in the actual commission of offences of that description they are to be delivered over by the Military to the Civil power.'

We will now let the documents referred to above speak for themselves.

Regulation X of 1804 ran as follows:—

"Whereas, during wars in which the British Government has been engaged against certain of the native powers of India, certain persons, owing allegiance to the British Government, have borne arms, in open hostility to the authority of the same, and have abetted and aided the enemy, and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the subjects of the said Government; and whereas it may be expedient that, during the existence of any war in which the British Government in India may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William, the Governor-General in Council should declare and establish Martial Law, within any part of the territories aforesaid, for the safety of the British possessions, and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government, who may be taken in arms, in open hostility to the said Government, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government, within any part of the territories above specified; the following regulation has been enacted by the Governor-General in Council, to be in force, throughout the British territories immediately subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from the date of its promulgation."

2. "The Governor-General in Council is hereby declared to be empowered to suspend, or to direct any public authority, or officer, to order the suspension of, wholly, or partially, the functions of the ordinary criminal courts of judicature within any Zillah, district, City or other place, within any part of the British territories, subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William, and to establish Martial Law therein, for any period of time, while the British Government in India shall be engaged in war with any native or other power; as well as during the existence of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the territories aforesaid; and also to direct the immediate trial, by Courts Martial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being resident, within its territories, and under its protection, who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the state, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government, within any part of the said territories."

3. "It is hereby further declared, that any person born, or residing, under the protection of the British Government, within the territories aforesaid, and consequently owing allegiance to the said Government, who, in violation of the obligations of such allegiance, shall be guilty of any of the crimes specified in the preceding section, and who shall be convicted thereof, by the sentence of a Court Martial, during the suspension of the functions of the Ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature and the establishment of Martial Law, shall be liable to the immediate punishment of death, and shall suffer the same accordingly by being hung by the neck till he is dead. All persons who shall in such cases, be adjudged, by a Court Martial, to be guilty of any of the crimes specified in this regulation, shall also forfeit to the British Government all property and effects, real and personal, which they shall have possessed within its territories, at the time when the crime, of which they may be convicted, shall have been committed."

4. "The Governor-General in Council shall not be precluded, by this regulation, from causing persons charged with any of the offences described in the present regulation, to be brought to trial, at any time, before the ordinary Courts of Judicature, or before any special Court appointed for the trial of such offences, under Regulation 4, 1799, and Regulation 20, 1803, instead of causing such persons to be tried by Courts Martial, in any cases wherein the latter mode of trial shall not appear to be indispensably necessary."

The following circular instructions to the magistrates of the ceded and conquered provinces, for their guidance when Martial Law might be proclaimed under the above regulation, were transmitted by order of Government (the Governor-General of India was then the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley) in a letter from the Chief Secretary dated the 11th April, 1805:—

"You have already been furnished with Regulation 10, of 1804, which provides for the eventful establishment of martial law under the circumstances therein described, within any part of the British territories subject to the immediate authority of this Government. I am now commanded by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council to communicate to you the following special orders for the regulation of your conduct in the event of its being considered to be necessary, or proper, to proclaim martial law in the district under your authority. Whenever martial law shall be proclaimed, you will direct all officers in command of troops, which shall be employed within your jurisdiction, to act under the proclamation, until it shall be recalled; leaving it to the discretion of such officers to confine the operation of the proclamation to the principal person, or persons, concerned in any of the acts of rebellion described in the regulation, or to extend it to their principal adherents and followers, as the exigency of the case may require. If any person or persons, charged with any of the overt acts of rebellion specified in Regulation 10, of 1804, shall be apprehended by any military officer when not in the actual commission of offences of that description, they are to be delivered over by the military to the civil power; and you are required to commit such persons to close custody; and to adopt the necessary measures for bringing them to trial on a charge of high treason. In cases of such commitment you will communicate the circumstances, without delay, to the court of circuit for the division of Bareilly, with intimation when the trial may come on; in order that the court may depute two of its members to your station for the trial of the prisoners in virtue of powers vested in them to that effect under Regulation 20, of 1803. You are commanded to attach all property, whether real or personal, which shall be situated within your jurisdiction, belonging to any person or persons who may be guilty of overt acts of rebellion against the authority of Government; and to continue such property under attachment until the pleasure of the Governor-General-in-Council on the occasion shall be known. Whenever you shall attach landed estates in virtue of the present order, you will place the same under the management of the collector of the district; with instruction to adopt the proper measures for realizing the revenues of such estates. Should the property of the rebels be situated in any other district, you will make the necessary communication to the judge and magistrate of such district, requiring him at the same time to attach the property in question, and to continue the same under attachment until he shall be furnished with the orders of Government for his further guidance in the disposal of the property. If any property, of persons charged with acts of rebellion against the State, shall be attached by any military officers employed in the district under your authority, such property is to be delivered over to your charge; whether the owners shall have been taken in arms or otherwise; and to be retained under attachment, until you shall have received the orders of Government for its disposal. The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to make these rules known to all military officers employed in the command of detachments within the limits of the ceded and conquered provinces, and to enjoin a strict adherence to them in all cases to which they may be applicable." (See Haringtons' Analysis of the Bengal Regulations. Edition of 1821 pages 350 and 351.)"



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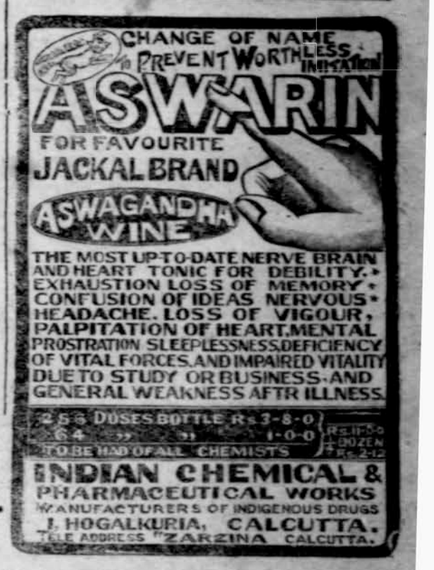
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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Annual General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance on Tennis Court at 9-30 p.m.

King's Birthday, Aryan Excelsior League's celebration.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per s.s. Fultala via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 5.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m., (B. T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

RANINA.—Mrs. Gulbai Dadabhai Ranina, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina, died Wednesday. 21st May, 1919.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The King's Birthday will be celebrated to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. by the Aryan Excelsior League at Municipal, Girgaum Gujerati Boys' School, when Mr. S. K. Naique will occupy the chair.

A CHIEF ENGINEER'S LAPSE.

FINED RS. 500.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 31.

Mr. E. H. M. Bower, Presidency Magistrate, George Town, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Macnab, late Chief Engineer of s. s. Ural, was charged with having dishonestly sold certain machinery to Mr. W. Lackley, Works Manager of the Madras Engineering Works, for Rs. 2,000. The Magistrate found the accused guilty, and in the course of judgment, observed:—The Police press for an exemplary sentence. Why I cannot see. For there are more than one extenuating feature in this case. To commence with the accused is an old man and has, so far as I can see, borne a good character hitherto. Secondly he, of his own accord, handed in to the Captain all the money he had received for the machinery, long before there was complaint of any kind. The prosecution ought, I think, to be grateful to the accused for this. I decline to hold that this case calls for exemplary punishment. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The Calcutta Corporation to-day after a lengthy discussion passed the following resolution moved by Sir D. P. Sarbadikari:—That the Corporation address the Government of India through the Government of Bengal on the difficulties of the present situation as regards prices of rice and foodstuffs and suggest for their consideration the immediate need for taking measures by which prices—alarming wholesale prices of rice—may be reduced by such means as may be open to them under the circumstances. The Corporation would suggest amongst such measures (1) substantial reduction in the extra provincial or maritime exports (2) arrangements for concerted purchases for other provinces (3) allotments of Burma rice for consumption in Bengal and (4) reduction in the rate of freight on rice from Burma to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The market for jute shares was dull and inactive, prices ruling easier. Coals were not in much demands. In miscellaneous section Anglo Oriental Navigation, Reliance Fire Bricks and Pottery, F. A. Sheehan and Co. were in demand.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal:—Bansjorah 25/8, Bengal Giridih 31/8, New Beerbhoom 65/8, Patmohna 21/2, Samla Kendra 21, Satpukuria 13.

Jute:—Century 17, Belvedere 476, Howrah 42/4, Kamarhatty 840, Kanknarrah 735, Kelvin 840, Lansdowne 340, New Central 845, Northbrook 61/8, Reliance 44/4, Standard 555, Waverley 18.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 43, Assam Saw Mills 27/4, Bengal Brass 18, Bihar Oil 26/6, Beldanga Tannery 14/4, Britannia Brass 12, Buxa Forest Bye Products 48/4, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 34/4, Calcutta Tramways 110/8, Central Hydraulic Press 200, Calcutta Oil and Coke 19/8, Dunbar Cotton 59, Indian Iron and Steel 26, Indian Galvanizing 20/4, Indian Standard 20/3, Indian Standard Wagon 26/8, Indian Tanneries 22/8, McGinley and Co 11/10, Marshall Sons and Co. (India) 16/8, Orissa Cement 25/6, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 5/4, Sheehan and Co 14/4, Thorneycroft (India) 10 premium, Jhajha Cement 19/12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69/8 to Rs. 69/12 and small lots at Rs. 69/14 to Rs. 70/2.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary Government of India, Finance Department, with reference to the present position. In view of the rise in the rate of Exchange to one shilling eight pence, the Chamber say that the increase has had a most unsettling effect on trade, and they have been asked by different associations of exporters to press on Government the necessity of considering what steps can be taken in the interests of the country to assist in relieving the situation, and restoring confidence. The position is of particular gravity to exporters, who, at the present moment, find themselves not only faced with a very heavy loss owing to the rise in the rate, but are also unable to negotiate their drafts, without an equivalent amount of cover. A large amount of bills has been left over on the last two mail days, and matters are not likely to improve in the near future, unless homeward remittances increase, while remittances are being held back because of existing uncertainty. The position is specially difficult for the small shipper, who has not resources available as larger firms, and, from his point of view, it is imperative that something should be done, for, apart from the fact that the present drafts cannot be negotiated, it is obvious that the normal flow, or trade, will not be resumed until exchange becomes more stable. The Committee have noted the terms of the Government of India's reply to the representation on the subject, submitted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay. They note that this reply states that Government are most anxious to secure stability of exchange, and that the whole question will be comprehensively considered by the coming Currency Committee. The Committee are of opinion that this reply, in no way, deals with the difficulties of the moment, and that an endeavour must be made to meet the position pending the issue of the report of the Currency Committee. They, therefore, urge that in order to induce confidence and encourage remittances, Government should declare their intention of selling councils to a named amount, either for a period of not less than four months, or until the date of issue of the Currency Committee's report, whichever might be later, and at the rate of 1/8d. Further the present issue of 60 lakhs of Councils a week is quite inadequate and unless considerabl more Councils are made available, the position will probably not right itself, even with the remittances coming out more freely. As to the extent to which councils must be increased to meet the situation adequately, the Committee do not find it possible to offer an opinion, either as to a minimum amount, or as to maximum, for there are many places, besides Calcutta, to take into account. But if the principle of the proposal be accepted, the amount should be maximum which Government consider in view of their resources that they can possibly provide for.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

There has been little rain on the west coast of the Peninsula but indications of the advance of monsoon over the Arabian Sea are more marked this evening. Information from the Bay is complete; rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserin, Assam, Bengal, Malabar, and local in Bombay Deccan, west Hyderabad while a few falls are reported from Konkan.

The Chief amounts are: Mergui one inch; Tavoy two; Dhubari one inch; Chittagong, Burdwan three quarters, Berhampore, Mymensingh, Bogra one; Dinajpur one and half; Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur a half; Gulbarga one.

The maximum temperature is appreciably above the normal in the United Province, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana. In the central parts of the country many stations are reporting readings over one hundred and ten degrees.

Forecast: Extension of rain Burma, Orissa, and Chotanagpur.

A PEERAGE FOR SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

Quai Hai writes in the "Madras Times":—It is characteristic of certain types of politicians to traduce the one man who did most to organise India's war effort upon which they largely base their political demands, but we need not pursue that point. If Sir S. P. Sinha's record entitles him to a seat in the House of Lords, what fair critic will assert that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the greatest provincial administrator since John Lawrence, has not earned equal honour? Upon the Reforms Bill his counsel would be peculiarly valuable. His knowledge is fresh, and his authority undoubted. It will, too, be borne in mind that while ex-Governors from Bengal and Madras will be able to take part in the reforms discussion, the Punjab, the major province as regards India's war effort, will find no authentic spokesman in either House, and this may be counted an additional reason for raising Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the peerage, a reward which, as a true empire-builder, he has richly earned. The opportunity presents itself to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu to bestow a fitting honour upon a man at least as entitled to a peerage as some of the obscure individuals who figured in the last Honours List. It is not too much to say, as has been said, that "Sir Michael by the vigour of his action saved India as well as the Punjab from a very grave calamity." I will go further, and add that, without Sir Michael O'Dwyer's insistent restoration of peace and order, Mr. Montagu's Reform Bill would have been blown sky-high.

AFGHAN WAR.

FIGHTING ON A SMALL SCALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May, 31.

A press communique, dated 31st May, says:—Reports from Parachinar state fighting, on a small scale, at Lakka Tigga, yesterday. No action occurred at Paiwar, or Kharlachi. The Turis are actively assisting us in this area, but the presence of Afghan troops near Thal is causing some unrest in lower Kurram. A militia post near Sadda was unsuccessfully attacked by a tribal gathering from Khurmana Valley. All is well at Thal. Satisfactory reports have been received from Miranshah, where Wazirs do not appear willing to commit themselves seriously, unless supported by Afghan troops. The arrival of aeroplanes there, has had a good effect. Some Mahsud activity is reported from Derajat border, and our frontier post at Mahjhi, south of Murtaza, was attacked without success. A report from Chitral states that Kafirs of Kamdesh in Bashgul Valley have revolted against the Amir. There is no change in the situation elsewhere.

NADIR KHAN'S ADVENTURE.

ADVANCE INTO WAZIRISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Pashawar on 31st:—The puzzling and erratic movements of Nadir Khan, Khost General, took definite form last week when, having obtained adherence of Darwesh Khel and Mahsuds, he boldly entered Waziristan through three different routes with his Afghan regulars and 36 guns. On Thursday the position was that the enemy had appeared along the whole length of Kurram from Paiwar Kotal to Thal, also in front of Miranshah, and in the Gomal.

A person attempting to appreciate the situation might imagine that Nadir Khan had scored some kind of tactical success, as a reference to the map and coloured pins would show that a great piece has been bitten out of Waziristan, but Waziristan is not a British but tribal territory. Kohat and Bannu districts mark our frontier and their boundaries have not been crossed; but, the chief fact of importance is that, having got into Waziristan and having tribal lashkars with them, the Afghans entirely failed to make any impression upon any of our posts however lightly held. The expression "faint-hearted" is used to describe their attacks even when as at Thal supported by artillery, enemy infantry have contented themselves with long distance sniping.

The fact appears to be that the Afghans have to keep one eye on us and the other on the Waziris. The situation is not unlike that which existed the other day in Mohmand country, when Mullah Jan Badshah threatened Shabkadar with his regulars, but finally decided that it would be too risky to have Mohmands behind him and our troops in front. Nadir Khan, however, has taken the risk and it will now be interesting to see what the tribesmen will do when we begin our attack.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

The "Leader" writes:—After a week's delay Reuter has sent a very brief summary of Mr. Montagu's speech in the House of Commons in connection with the debate on the Indian budget. From the letter of the executive of the Indo-British Association to the "Times" it appears that Mr. Montagu strongly criticized the activities of that body, but Reuter has omitted to cable the summary of the portion of his speech dealing with the Association. We do not know whether there was any debate on the situation in the Punjab. We do hope that further details of the proceedings will be supplied by Reuter. Mr. Monatgu, having announced earlier that the Rowlatt Act would not be disallowed, was not expected to do anything else than to support and defend the measure, especially after the disturbances that have taken place. No reasonable man could think of objecting to Government taking necessary measures to root out anarchism from the land, but what was objected to was the arming of the executive with powers which might be abused without relief from judicial tribunals. Indians have learnt by experience that the Indian executive, not being amenable to public opinion and responsible to the people, has not always been able to resist the temptation of using the exceptional powers vested in it, in cases in which they ought not to have been used. This is the main reason why there has been such bitter opposition to the Rowlatt Act. Mr. Montagu announced that 9 Europeans and 400 Indians were killed during the recent disturbances. We believe that the loss of life among Indians is an under-estimate. If 400 were actually killed, the number of those more or less seriously wounded must have been larger. It shows how freely force was used in quelling the disturbances. The summary of the speech does not give any idea as regards Mr. Montagu's attitude towards the unnecessarily harsh policy pursued in the Punjab. India's entry into the League of Nations and representation at the Peace Conference demand that India should be early endowed with a constitution on the lines of the self-governing dominions. The existing system of government under which the people do not possess any effective voice in the administration of their internal affairs is an indefensible anomaly, and this fact ought to be clearly recognized by the British public and Parliament. The Reform Bill, as was anticipated, will be referred to a joint committee of both the Houses. The nature of the recommendations of this committee will greatly depend upon its personnel, the announcement of which will be anxiously awaited. The real work of the various Indian deputations that have gone will be with the members of this committee. The reference to the committee will mean delay but we think it could not be avoided. The protestation of the Indo-British Association that it 'strongly advocates reform' does not indicate any change in its attitude. We know the paltry and entirely unsatisfactory nature of the reforms it suggests. While expressing sympathy with the Announcement of August 20, 1917, it interprets it in its own narrow-minded way, and is prepared to transfer precious little, if at all, of power and responsibility to Indians.

NO PEACE OF REVENGE.

MR. THOMAS AND HUMANITY'S DEMAND.

Speaking at Crewe, in mail week, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., said that war had conclusively proved that unless we found a solution for war, civilisation was inevitably doomed.

The lessons to be learned from the Treaties of 1870 and of Brest Litovsk were that you could never frame a peace in a spirit of revenge, that you could never do justice by merely approaching the question as conqueror to conquered. We must visualise the world position ten, twenty, or thirty years ahead. Unless that spirit permeated and influenced those responsible for the peace, then, instead of this being the end of war, it would leave the germs of another war, to occur in a very short space of time. Why had President Wilson found it necessary to take the unprecedented course of appealing from Paris over the heads of the delegates to the judgment of mankind as a whole? It was because there was raging a conflict as to whether Fiume was to be given to Italy or not.

"I put it to those in authority," said Mr. Thomas, "that you cannot allocate human lives and national aspirations in that simple way. You have no right to sit down around a table to determine the lives and destinies of millions of people without regard to their sentiments. All history has proved that it inevitably failed. While it is true that we are committed to Italy by a secret treaty, while it is true that behind the backs of the people, without their knowing, there was drawn up an agreement that determined the lives of the people as well as their territory, I would say that we are living in a different age to-day to that in which we were living in 1916.

A WORLD SOLUTION.

I would appeal to those in authority to recognise that self-determination must be respected. We recognise all that Italy has done, all that France has done, all that America has done, but we also believe that just as they contributed to the destruction of militarism, so they have all now to make a common effort to find a world solution to make wars impossible for the future. (Cheers). If we cannot have a League of Nations to settle these difficulties now how can we hope for it in future. The spirit behind the League of Nations is now being tested."

Humanity, he continued, with one common impulse asked those in authority to subordinate all sectional, personal, and individual claims to the common good of the world's peace. If from Versailles emerged a peace framed not in the spirit of conqueror and conquered, but with a genuine desire to heal the world's wounds, then he believed they would be able to say that in future no nation would suffer the horrors which we had suffered.—"Manchester Guardian."

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES IN TASHKENT.

MUSSALMAN COMMUNISTS' MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

A Press Communiqué issued by the Government of India says:—

Our knowledge of Bolshevik activities in Tashkent is now being supplemented by a belated receipt of the messages intercepted by a wireless station in far off Kashgar. Perhaps the most significant of those is a telegram sent by Tashkent to Moscow on 24th April which runs thus:

"A Burea for Mussalman Communists was established at Tashkent on March 30th. The first aim of this organisation is the union of all those who work for the Communist Party, secondly propaganda and issue of literature and subordination of Mussalmans to the Communist Party, and thirdly convening of a conference of Mussalmans to decide all questions concerning the Communist Party and work in connection therewith. We realise that it is a matter of great difficulty to gain those aims owing to the small number of Mussalman Communists and socialism not being readily adaptable to Mussalman ideas. So we must proceed with caution."

The frank recognition that Bolshevism is not readily adaptable to Islam is a striking commentary on Bravine's cynical request a month later for 1,00,000 copies of Barkatulla's pamphlet "Bolshevism" in Koran." Small wonder that Tashkent was obliged to report that Moslems had added few recruits to the ranks of Bolshevism and to preach the necessity for extreme caution in proselytising among them.

FURTHER LOYAL OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Further loyal offers of assistance in connection with Afghan operations have been received from the Maharajas of Mysore, Sikkim, and Travancore.

PROFITEERING IN MINES.

MR. WEBB'S INDICTMENT.

DISREGARD FOR MEN'S SAFETY.

Mr. Sidney Webb, in cross-examination before the Coal Commission in mail week, condemned the profit-making system in the mines. The colliery managers were destitute of ideas and against any change of conditions, while the system was badly organised and inefficient, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Webb was closely questioned upon the evidence which he had given in favour of nationalisation. Mr. Evan Williams asked him whether he had an open mind upon the subject.

Witness said he had quite an open mind upon all subjects. His conclusions were based upon a close observation of industries generally, not particularly the coal industry. He had been down a coal mine a long time ago. But no one going down a coal mine saw any more than he was asked to see. His experience had been that those engaged in the industry on the owners' side were very unwilling to consider even the possibility of any change in the conditions of the industry.

Mr. Evan Williams: You have not found any colliery managers favourable to the idea of nationalisation?

Witness: I did not find them with my ideas at all. It is one of the great evils of the existing profit-making system in coal-mining as in other industries that the practical men are shockingly destitute of ideas.

He would attach great value to the opinions of practical men if he could get them. But they were very unwilling to form an opinion. This was a question of general ideas and statesmanship.

THE PROFIT-MAKING SYSTEM.

Mr Williams asked why coal mines should be one of the first industries to be nationalised.

Mr. Webb replied that coal was a common necessity, vital to our industries, and was very badly organised and inefficient as a system.

In reply to further questions, witness went on to say that the thought profit-making was a low and corrupt motive, but he did not think that a motive could be done away with altogether by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Williams: Even if the result to the nation from the present profit-making system were better than under the system you advocate?

Mr. Webb: No, if the results were better I should support profit-making.

Mr. Williams at a later stage contended that Mr. Webb had failed to prove his case.

Mr. Webb: It is for those in the dock to show that profit-making is worthy to be continued. It is profit-making that is on trial at the moment.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Webb said he thought it was possible that under nationalisation the price of coal might go even higher with higher wages, and that the State might still show a profit, but the mines could not be run for the sake of profit. He did not think it necessary or desireable that the State should get as much profit as the present royalty owners and colliery companies.

Witness was of opinion that for every industry to be run at the highest possible profit would be ruinous to this country. The capitalists were not an advantage but a loss to the nation in so far as they were not absolutely necessary to the carrying on of the business. He had never heard it suggested that the war should be paid for by the capitalists getting higher profits. All the profits that went to the capitalists were, he declared, detrimental to the country.

Mr. Williams: On whom is taxation to be levied to carry on the Government?

Mr. Webb: It surely cannot be suggested that it is desirable to pay high profits to the capitalist in order that the State should get back a small portion of it in taxes. That is a ruinous method. It is putting butter into a dog's mouth in the hope of getting something out again.

Mr. Williams. I don't think the comparison is a fair one. As to the economies suggested under nationalisation, he did not think there would be fewer men employed; on the contrary the colliery would perhaps appoint a safety manager in addition to those at present employed.

OWNERS' CULPABILITY FOR ACCIDENT.

Witness and Mr. Evan Williams disputed rather warmly on the subject of accidents. Mr. Evan Williams asked whether it was not a very serious suggestion against the colliery owners and managers that it was cheaper for them to pay for accidents than prevent them.

Witness: I am not making an indictment against owners or managers, but I am making a serious indictment against the system of profit-making. When it is cheaper to compensate for accidents than to prevent them it necessarily lessens the stimulus to prevent accidents. In the experience of business people it is a matter of cold fact that it usually costs less to compensate for accidents than to make the arrangements which would to a considerable extent prevent them.

Mr. Evan Williams: It is a serious accusation to make against the coalowners.

Witness: Not against the individual, but against the system.

Mr. Evan Williams: It is an absolutely baseless libel unless you can say upon what it has been ascertained. This is an assumption you have made yourself.

Witness: It is a judgment upon the facts as they have come to my knowledge.

Mr. Evan Williams: What facts?

Witness: The experience of insurance companies, mutual funds, etc.

Mr. Evan Williams asked if witness had any figures to substantiate his statement?

Witness replied that he had no figures, and submitted that it was impossible to obtain figures on such a subject. He still held to the statement which he had made, that it usually cost less to compensate for accidents than to prevent them.

Mr. Evan Williams repeated that it was a baseless accusation.

Witness: That is a matter for individual judgment. The statement will only go for what it is worth.

THE MINERS' RISK.

In reply to Mr. Williams, Mr. Webb suggested that the owners refused to supply adequate timber on account of the cost.

Mr. Williams: That is a very serious accusation to make.

Mr. Webb then quoted a Home Office report which condemned as very serious the inadequate supply of timber on a certain mine.

Mr. Williams: Are you aware that the majority of accidents are due to inadvertence, error of judgment, or negligence on the part of the men?

Witness: I have no doubt that can be alleged.

Do you suggest they would be lessened under a nationalised system,—I should expect accidents to be lessened in numbers if there were no longer profit-making motives for being economical.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Webb said that the number of casualties in the coal mines last year exceeded the whole number for the Gallipoli campaign.

Later, in the course of his cross-examination of Mr. Webb, Mr. William[illegible] "I am afraid I cannot follow[illegible] ties. I think you have [illegible] time.

Witness, replying to [illegible] would be sorry to do [illegible] their interests wi[illegible] compensation.

MR. HAWKER'S RESCUE.

POPULAR REJOICINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 26.

Recd. 8-15 a.m. May, 31.

The dramatic news of Mr. Hawker's safety came as a complete surprise as all hope was abandoned on Saturday, when twelve destroyers returned to Ireland, after having fruitlessly scoured an area of three hundred miles. The special edition of a newspaper was snapped up in thousands and there were scenes in streets comparable with those witnessed on a day of national rejoicing. There were similar scenes in the provinces. Hundreds of holidayers travelled to Surbiton where they besieged Mr. Hawker's residence and the police had to be called in to regulate the traffic.

Mrs. Hawker interviewed said she had never lost hope as Sunday was their lucky day. The aviator's escape is regarded as miraculous as the "Mary" herself was taking an unusual course and there was not a single other ship within fifty miles. Experts pay a tribute to the fine navigating as the aeroplane kept a dead straight line more than half-way across the Atlantic. They are of opinion that the mishap was so slight that if the machine had been a seaplane Mr. Hawker could have repaired it and completed his course.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S RESIGNATION.

The "Englishman":—Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation of his seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council has followed the publication of his extraordinary views on the subject of Indian Constitutional Reforms. Whether the resignation is the result of his views on the Reforms, on Martial Law in the Punjab or on the Rowlatt Acts does not appear, but it is difficult to see how anyone holding such archaic views and expressing them with so much bitterness and exaggeration against his colleagues can usefully remain a member of the Government he condemns. For our own part we do not regret his resignation. Appointed in 1915 to take charge of the portfolio of Education, he has done practically nothing to make his tenure of office memorable. True, the war has deprived him of funds which might otherwise have been utilised, or wasted, in schemes for the advancement of education in this country, but even without funds it is possible to do something if only the responsible Minister is gifted with foresight, energy and imagination. So far from being gifted with these qualifications it is evident from Sir Sankaran Nair's Notes of Dissent that he is saturated with time-worn prejudices against British policy in India, whether in regard to education or trade, and he would blindly plunge for an improvement by transferring the whole of education and the whole policy of industrial development to Indian Ministers practically unfettered and uncontrolled. No one can pretend that the educational policy of the Government of India has hitherto been anything but a blunder; but matters are not going to be improved by transferring the control to men who will persist in debasing the standards of education and aiming at a multitude of half-educated graduates rather than a few thoroughly well-educated men who may be expected to be of some use to their country.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 2nd June, 1919.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency will take up his residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, June 2nd and Her Excellency will arrive on Thursday June 5th.

The Visitors' Book will be in the Council Hall, Poona, and at Government House, Ganeshkhind, daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except on Sundays) from Monday, June 2nd.

His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer before leaving Bombay on his way to England, paid a short visit to His Excellency the Governor at Government House, on Saturday.

The [illegible] Emperor has approved the appointment of Sir Grimwood Mears, Kt., barrister-at-law, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. It is understood that Sir Grimwood Mears will arrive in India about the middle of October next.

The appointments of Justices C. F. Napier and C. V. Kumarasawmy Sastri as additional Judges of the Madras High Court have been extended up to 30th September, 1919.

MR. TILAK'S SERVICES TO INDIA.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIBUTE

"CONTRIBUTE TO TILAK FUND FOR VERY SHAME."

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

A public meeting was held at Shantaram's Chawl, on Saturday evening, to appreciate the services rendered by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak in England to India, Mahatma Gandhi presiding. There was a large gathering of more than six thousand people at the meeting.

Mr. Gandhi who spoke in Gujrathi, said he was grateful to them for asking him to preside. The aims of all educated Indians were the same, but they might have different methods for attaining them, and they all knew that he differed from Mr. Tilak in that respect. But it was natural that he should help in the object of the meeting to appreciate Mr. Tilak's unparalleled patriotism, selflessness and scholarship. Mr. Tilak had been defeated in his case against Sir Valentine Chirol. But that could not in any way lessen their respect for Mr. Tilak. On the other hand, the huge meeting had proved that the respect had increased manifold, and he had come there to show that he was at one with them in that respect.

To tell them the truth, he (Mr. Gandhi) saw no sense in going to a court of law and fighting there, for success or otherwise did not depend there on the truth of their cause. Success or defeat generally depended in law courts on either the judge, the counsel, or the place where a suit was brought, and they all knew that well from their past experience. There was a saying in English that the man who had the longest purse always won. Although there was some exaggeration in this, there was also a great deal of truth in it. Therefore the first thought that came to his mind was: What a splendid thing it would have been if Mr. Tilak were a *Satyagrahi*! Then he would have been free from the anxieties of success or otherwise. His respect for Mr. Tilak had increased manifold when he, instead of being discouraged, had gone before the British public and placed his views before them fearlessly. Mr. Tilak had followed throughout his life the essence of the Bhagwat Gita. What he thought was his *Karma* he did always and left to God the results of the same. Who would not praise such a great soul?

Mr. Gandhi thought it was the duty of the Indians to bear Mr. Tilak's financial burden of the Chirol case. Mr. Tilak had not fought for his own personal ends, but for his country. He, therefore, hoped that the resolution for making some small amends for Mr. Tilak's services to his country, would be accepted by them unanimously. (Cheers.)

MRS NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who proposed the first resolution in Urdu, said she called Mr. Tilak a Mahatma and a Maharshi because he had rendered great selfless services to his Motherland. The resolution before them was:

"That this meeting puts on record its appreciation of the selfless and devoted services rendered by Lok. Tilak to the Motherland, during the last forty years of his life, and calls upon his countrymen generously to contribute to the Tilak Purse fund, started with the object of defraying the expenses incurred by him in the prosecution of a case which was undertaken by him purely in the public interest."

The meeting was for the purpose of collecting funds for Mr. Tilak to defray the expenses of the case he had brought against Sir Valentine Chirol for the sake of India. They must in those circumstances support the funds with all that they could do. They must remember that the case had not been fought for the sake of his private ends, but for their Motherland. Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi did not agree on certain points, but they did agree on one point, that was in their love for their Motherland. Truth was a sword before which everything disappeared and no machine-guns, or other instruments of war were necessary for their purposes, for was not truth on their side? What had Chirol said about Indians? That they were all disloyal. Their reply was that they were not disloyal, for had they been so then they would never have helped England in her days of distress. They must help the Tilak fund for very shame and do their best to make the object of the meeting a success. (Cheers.)

MR KARANDIKAR

Mr. R. P. Karandiker seconding the resolution, said that Government had sent a Civilian of the status of an Assistant Judge, paid out of the public funds of India, to help the case against Mr. Tilak. All that Mr. Tilak had done for the last forty years, was done not for his own sake, but for the sake of India. Mr. Gandhi had told them what sort of justice was possible in an English law court, and they knew how the jury gave their verdict. Mr. Tilak had stood his cross-examination so well that everybody had nothing but praise for him. Sir John Simon had done his best and he deserved their thanks for the same. On some of the issues Mr. Tilak was certain to receive a verdict in his favour, but the Judge asked the jury to give a consolidated verdict instead of on each count. English people were convinced that if there were more men like Mr. Tilak the cause of India would have succeeded long ago. They were going to publish the whole case, and he hoped they would all buy a copy of the same for their private information.

Govt. help to Sir Valentine Chirol

Sir Valentine Chirol had promised, in his interview to make a present of all the evidence he had collected to the British Parliament, which was rather unbecoming on his part. Sir Valentine Chirol had to admit that he had come there in the court with the help of Government, for a Government servant, Mr. Montgomery, was there to help him. The speaker who knew Mr. Montgomery, asked the latter why he was there, and he said that he had gone there to help Sir Valentine Chirol. The speaker then expressed his surprise that he should help Chirol at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. They would all be convinced from that that the case Mr. Tilak had fought was not against Chirol, but against the bureaucracy. They had to incur enormous expenses in England and nearly ten thousand pounds had to be paid for the expenses of the opponent, and Mr. Tilak's expenses amounted to as much. They had to spend this sum not for the sake of the mere fun of spending it, but to fight out a cause which they all had at their heart.

The case had not dimmed Mr. Tilak's glory, on the other hand it had increased it, for justice was a matter of long purse, as Mr. Gandhi had told them. Mr. Tilak had gone to England to fight out the case, because he had great belief in British justice, and if he was disappointed he could only blame his stars for that. They should all do their best to make the fund a success. (Cheers.)

Mr. Narayandas Parshottam said Mr. Tilak had spent nearly three lakhs out of which nearly one lakh and sixty thousand had been collected, and it was their duty to make up the balance as soon as possible. Even if they paid one rupee each, the citizens of Bombay alone could collect the amount in a few moments. They had a great obligation resting on them and it was up to them to fulfil it.

MR C V VAIDYA

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya said they could never expect justice where political issues were involved. They knew that even Warren Hastings was acquitted by British judges, and Lord Macaulay had told them graphically that the verdict was not just. Even Nationalists did not want the British to go out of India; they believed that their salvation lay only with the British. And in this view there was no difference of opinion between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Tilak. (Cheers.) They were against the use of force and against anarchists. (Cheers.) Because they were plain spoken and frank the Anglo-Indians thought that both Tilak and Gandhi were their enemies. The Nationalists were not against the British Government, on the other hand they were their staunch supporters. It was for them to prove that Bombay the Beautiful was also Bombay the Bountiful. (Cheers.)

Some Donations

Mr. Y. V. Nene said both Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi had tasted the pleasures of His Majesty's prison, and could they then say that there was any difference between them? (Laughter.) They should all contribute their mite towards the fund. He then announced that the following donations had been received at the meeting:

Mr. Budridas Ramadas, Rs. 500; Mr. Shevalal, Rs. 201; Mr. Bhagwandas Netram, Rs. 101; and Mr. Dhanji Lakhmidas Morviwalla, Rs. 925.

MR S M PRANJPYE

Mr. S. M. Paranjpye further supported and said it was not necessary for him to tell them that Mr. Tilak had selflessly worked for India during the last forty years. If Mr. Tilak had incurred any liability in the course of his work for his Motherland they, as Indians, should come forward to bear that financial burden. He would not tell them what Mr. Tilak had done for them, for it was necessary for him to do so. Only Anglo-Indians were unaware of that.

Resolution Passed

Mr. Gandhi in putting the resolution to vote, said that by their giving assent to the resolution they gave their promise and bound themselves definitely to make their contribution to the Tilak fund. It was a matter of deep shame to them that so far only about one lakh and a half had been collected from the Indian public. Even if the citizens of Bombay paid a rupee towards the fund they would more than fulfil the objects of the meeting.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh and seconded by Mr. Rustom Ginwalla the meeting terminated.

RANTZAU'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

IMMEDIATE ADMISSION TO LEAGUE WANTED.

REFUSAL TO HAND OVER KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 29.
Recd. noon, May 31

The Havas Agency states:—Counter-proposals from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau have been handed to M. Clemenceau. Germany demands immediate admission to the League of Nations, insists on receiving the mandate for her former colonies and refuses consent to the handing over of the Kaiser. She is disposed to pay as compensation a thousand million sterling in 1926 and afterwards to make annual payments the total of which will not exceed five thousand million sterling.

COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

ALL BERLIN DISCUSSING THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 31

The Havas Agency states:—The whole tone of the German proposals is such that the Berlin Government can hardly believe that they will be taken seriously. The Government will be well advised to remember that the hour is approaching when no bluff will avail, the Allies being absolutely united. If Germany refuses to sign the treaty, the war will be renewed in the sharpest form.

All Berlin is occupied with reading the complete text of the German counter-proposals. The liberal press declares that there is no expectation that the Entente will practically recognise Germany as a new democracy having abandoned all idea all militarism. The conservative press is bitter against the document, summing up thus:—"The Allies ask us to submit to murder. We ask for ourselves to commit suicide."

IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN!

GERMANY TO BE INSTANTLY INVADED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 27.
Recd. 10 a.m. June 1.

The Havas Agency states:—The Council of Four had decided to allow no interval to pass between the refusal of the German delegation to sign and the transference of full powers to Marshal Foch which means an instant order to continue the invasion of Germany. The blockade will be immediately re-imposed. Already consideration is being given to steps for re-establishing organisations like the Netherlands Overseas Trust to safeguard the interests of neutral populations through the blockade.

PLANS FOR ADVANCE.

IF GERMANS REFUSE TO SIGN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 28.
Recd. noon, May 31.

The Havas Agency states:—General Fayolle, commander of two French armies of occupation has arrived in Coblenz for a hurried conference with General Ligett on emergency plans for advance if the Germans should refuse to sign the peace treaty. Fears of Allied advance in western Germany increase daily.

DRAFT TREATY.

NINE AMERICAN MEMBERS OPPOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 10 a.m. June 1.

PARIS.—Nine members of the American peace delegation have recorded opposition to the draft treaty. One has resigned expressing himself of opinion that the League of Nations will not prevent wad and that the United States will be consequently involved. He contends that the United States should neither sign the Treaty nor enter the League.

THREE FRESH GERMAN NOTES.

FRANCE TO CONTROL TOGOLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May, 26.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. May, 31.

PARIS.—It is unlikely that the Austrian note will be persented this week. The German delegation has delivered three fresh notes dealing respectively with reparations and responsibilities, German property in Allied countries and German Christian Mission abroad. France will control Togoland and the Cameroons under the mandatory system.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

ITS EFFECT ON INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

SIR C. MCLEOD'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 10 a.m. June 1.

At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Income-tax, Sir C. McLeod stated that the double incometax reacted adversely upon the Indian exchequer and retarded the development of India's natural wealth and staple industries, because her trade and commerce were largely financed by British capital. Income arising from India should not be taxed by the British Exchequer.

Sir C. McLeod suggested that there should be no British taxation of profits of companies operating solely in India or the Dominions. The distribution of any tax should be negotiated between the Mother Country and the Dominions.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MISSION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 28.
Recd. noon, May 31.

The Havas Agency states:—The American Mission organised by the French Institute in the United States has arrived in Paris with the object of finding out what articles either in their raw state or manufactured, France and her colonies could sell in the United States with a view to ultimate closer cooperation between both countries.

NEW TAXES IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 28.
Recd. noon, May 31

The Havas Agency states:—French Government project to levy new taxes amounting to 1,280 millions of francs and to float a loan of 25 milliards will be submitted by the Finance Minister Klotz at the joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It is intended to levy a tax on the consumption of gas, electricity, tobaccos, fermented liquors, coffee, sugar and mineral waters. Additional taxation will also be levied on deeds, leases and watches. Customs duties will be increased as will war profits taxation and inheritance taxation. Government will propose the monopoly of gasoline and petroleum.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S GIFT.

RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 31.

CAPE TOWN.—In the House of Assembly, Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, communicated a cable from General Botha that the Imperial Government had given the Union Government railway materials to the value of half a million sterling free for the national service rendered. Mr. Burton believed that the House and the Country would deeply appreciate the spirit of the gift, which was only another mark of the cordial relations existing between Britain and the Union (Cheers).

IMPERIAL GOVT'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 10 a.m. June 1.

Reuter is informed that the national services rendered by the Union Government in recognition of which the Imperial Government has bestowed a free gift of railway materials to the value of half a million sterling related to specific services rendered by the South African railways to the Imperial authorities

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN TROPICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 31.

At the Jubilee Dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Hugh Clifford (Governor of Nigeria), paid a tribute to the fine work of British merchants in the Empire's tropical possessions. He emphasised the great value of the products of these possessions during the war and said that the British administration was doing the work in these colonies and protectorates unparalleled in history, bringing people from servitude to freedom. The first victory of the war was struck in Togoland by the Gold Coast Colony.

BOMBING FROM AEROPLANES

A "MEASURE OF MILITARY NECESSITY."

MR. MONTAGU ON PUNJAB INCIDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 1.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu stated that aeroplanes were used at Gujranwala as a measure of military necessity. No instructions had been given that aeroplanes should not be used in future against civilians. The responsibility for carrying out Martial Law must rest with those administering it; and if it was a question of dispersing the mob threatening women and children, who were insufficiently guarded, he refused to interfere with the discretion of the military authorities.

INDIA'S SERVICES.

BIKANIR ON RECENT EVENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 10 a.m, June 1.

At the Jubilee Dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute the Maharaja of Bikanir said that the comradeship of India with the Dominions in the war had created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill which he fervently hoped would prevent new Indian grievances and difficulties in the Dominions and which would pave the way to the early and complete removal of those remaining.

The Maharaja of Bikanir recapitulated India's war sacrifices in men, her valuable contributions in material and the generous donations of Indian Princes. He referred to the severe post-war economic effects and other difficulties notably the uncertainty of Indian Mahomedans respecting the fate of Turkey.

Touching the recent disturbances the Maharaja of Bikanir earnestly hoped that neither in the United Kingdom nor other parts of the Empire would public opinion allow itself to be perturbed by these or by alarmist statements or propaganda.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

SESSIONS TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 1.

Replying to the questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he had endeavoured to make the Indian Currency Commission representative of the interests affected. The Committee would sit in London, and would hear evidence. He hoped to make an immediate announcement in this connection. He hoped that the Commission would include manufacturers, but he pointed out that the Commission was primarily constituted in India.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS TO RECEIVE THEIR DESSERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Aubrey, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Allies were determined that German and Turkish officials, responsible for the Armenian massacres, should not escape punishment. Many had already been arrested, and steps to ensure that they received their desserts were being discussed in Paris.

SIR A. STANLEY RESIGNS.

SIR A. GEDDES APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. May, 31.

Sir Albert Stanley has resigned from the Board of Trade to which Sir Auckland Geddes has been appointed.

HIGH PRICES IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 31.

According to the statistical department of the French Ministry of the Interior, the average increase in price of the principal necessaries of life in France since 1910, amounts to 292 per cent.

THEIR MAJESTIES' CONGRATULATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 26.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. May, 31.

King George and Queen Alexandra have telegraphed to Mrs. Hawker congratulating her on the happy rescue of her gallant husband.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

CHARGE OF HOLDING UP NEWS.

INDIA OFFICE EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 31.

With reference to the criticism by "The Times" and the "Westminister Gazette" of Government's holding up news of the Amir's request for cessation of hostilities, the India Office states that the Government of India on May 15th incidentally mentioned the Afghan request for armistice without appearing to attach much importance to it. Mr. Montagu immediately telegraphed for further particulars and asked whether the request could not be made the basis of negotiation.

The Government of India replied on May 18th that the Afghan Commander-in-Chief's insolent message was obviously devised to gain time. The Amir had not replied to the invitation addressed by the Viceroy through General Barrett and the Afghans were continuing offensive preparations on the whole frontier.

AFGHAN REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 1.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the delay in issuing the news of Afghan request for an armistice, Mr. Montagu said that he had nothing to add to the India Office statement. He declared that the question was of no importance. He emphasised that the Afghan Commander-in-Chief's message contained no genuine demand, and it was based on transparently untrue allegations which could not be taken seriously. No answer was given to Col. Wedgwood who asked whether Mr. Montagu had been consulted before the request was refused.

ITALIAN QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

PEACE TREATY NOT TO BE SIGNED BEFORE JUNE 13.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, May 29.
Recd. noon, May 31

The Havas Agency states:—The Council of Four is constantly considering the Italian question, but it is generally thought that agreement will not be reached in time for inclusion in the treaty with Austria.

Regarding the probable date of the signature of the treaty a week will be necessary to draft the Allies' reply, while some other delays are unavoidable. The ceremony at Versailles cannot therefore take place before June 13th.

PETERHOF CAPTURED.

BOLSHEVISTS FLEE IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. May, 31.

STOCKHOLM.—It is reported that the North Russian Army assisted by British Naval Forces has captured Peterhof. The Bolshevists fled in disorder.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH ON REFORMS,

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

The Indian Association has sent a cable to the Secretary of State for India Lord Sinha, and Mr Basu protesting against the recommendations of the Government of India Despatch of March 5th as being highly reactionary and opposed to the vital features of the joint Report.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 31.

In the course of a Press Note, the Government of Madras observe that District Boards had not been utilising, in full, grants made to them by Government for minor sanitary works, and that large unspent balances remained at the end of the year with several of the Boards. Government desire to impress on all District Boards the desirability of more prompt execution of works, for which grants are sanctioned. Government do not desire that expenditure should be pushed on at the expense of efficiency.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

On the afternoon of Saturday, April 26 last, an order (under the Defence of India Act), to leave India was served on Mr. Horniman and he was immediately taken on board a steamer leaving for England. Simultaneously the following order was served on the Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company:—

ORDER.

To

Mr. Mahomad Ali Jinnah of Bombay,
Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman of Bombay,
Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji of Bombay,
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Bombay,
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay,
Mr. Jamsedji Dhanjibhoy Mahluxmivala of Bombay,
Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar of Bombay,
Mr. Umar Sobani of Bombay.

Whereas you are Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., Bombay, which owns "The Bombay Chronicle" Press, whereat is printed a newspaper known as "The Bombay Chronicle", including the Sunday Edition thereof:

And whereas the said press is in your possession and under your control as directors of the said Company:

And whereas in the opinion of the Governor of Bombay in Council there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have acted, are acting and are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety through or by means of the said press:

Now therefore the Governor of Bombay in Council in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, is pleased to direct that you shall take order with the said press in the following manner, namely, that you shall prevent the said press from being used for the printing of any matter for publication unless such matter has been previously submitted to and approved by Maurice Webb, Esqr., I.C.S., New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

And you are hereby informed that if you knowingly disobey this direction you will be liable to the penalties prescribed by Rule 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1919.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council,

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Judicial Department.

A meeting of the Directors was held immediately, when the following resolution suspending the publication of the "Chronicle" was passed:—

"In view of the order, dated 26th April 1919, served this day (copy of which is enclosed) on the Directors, the Board hereby unanimously resolve that the publication of the "Bombay Chronicle" including the Sunday Edition thereof be suspended (pending the decision of the Shareholders), as in the opinion of the Directors to continue the publication of the said paper subject to censorship would be objectionable not only because it would be humiliating, but also because it would prevent the paper from being an organ for the free expression of public opinion."

On April 29th, the following Government Press Note was issued:—

"The Governor of Bombay-in-Council issued on the 27th April, 1919, a notice under Section 4 of the Press Act of 1910, forfeiting the security deposited by Mr. B. G. Horniman, as keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press and declaring all issues of the "Bombay Chronicle", dated the 19th and 20th March and the 8th and 14th April, 1919, to be forfeited to His Majesty."

Meanwhile negotiations were opened with the Government of Bombay, by the Directors to have the order of pre-censorship removed; but there was no definite result, as will be seen from the following correspondence which passed between the Chairman of the Board and the Government:—

TRUE COPY.

457 S.D.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 29th April, 1919.

DEAR MR. JINNAH,

With reference to our conversation of yesterday afternoon and your letter of today's date, I am directed to inform you that the attitude of Government with regard to the order of pre-censorship will necessarily be determined by the nature of any guarantees they may receive as to the future conduct of the Paper.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR.

M. A. JINNAH, ESQ., BAR-AT-LAW,
High Court,
Bombay.

TRUE COPY.

Bombay, 30th April, 1919.

DEAR MR. CRERAR,

I am in receipt of yours of the 29th instant, after our interview I was under the impression that you would arrange an interview with H. E. the Governor to enable me to further discuss the matter with him but instead of that you have sent me a formal letter under reply. However, I should like to know whether it is possible for you to indicate the nature of the guarantees as to the future conduct of the Paper that would determine the attitude of Government with regard to the order of pre-censorship so that I may place the matter before the Board.

I shall feel obliged if you can let me have a reply as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH,

J. CRERAR, Esq., I.C.S.,
Judicial Department,
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

TRUE COPY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1919.

Confidential.

No. S. D. 486.

DEAR MR. JINNAH,

With reference to your letter of the 30th April, I am directed to say that, as to be inferred from the circumstances of the case, Government, before reconsidering their order of pre-censorship, would require guarantees that the conduct of the Press in future will not be liable to objection in the public interest. The particular expedients by which such guarantees can be effectively secured are methods primarily for the consideration of the management of the Press.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR,

M. A. JINNAH, ESQ., BAR-AT-LAW,
High Court, BOMBAY.

TRUE COPY.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1919.

DEAR MR. CRERAR,

With reference to your letter No. S. D. 486 of to-day's date, I have to state that it is unfortunate that the Government cannot be persuaded to state definitely what guarantees they require for the future conduct of the Paper. So far, however, as the Board of Directors is aware there is no justification for the order of pre-censorship, but the Board, with the view of meeting the wishes of Government is willing to give an assurance that the Paper will be conducted in the future in strict adherence to the policy as laid down in Articles 3 (c) of the Company's Memorandum of Association and that the conduct of the Paper will be free from objection on the ground of public safety or tranquillity. As for the particular expedients by which such a policy will be carried out they will be determined by the Board as the Board may be advised.

I trust that under these circumstances the Government will reconsider their decision, and withdraw their order of pre-censorship. The Board will venture to point out that there exists a very strong feeling amongst the shareholders against the order and that any further delay in withdrawing the same will largely aggravate such feeling.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

J. CRERAR, Esq., I.C.S.,
Judicial Department
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

Copy of Article 3 (c):—To carry on business as proprietors and publishers of Newspapers, Journals, Magazines, books and other literary works, and undertakings and in particular to conduct, print, publish, sell and export for sale in all parts of the world a News-paper in the English Language to be published either daily or otherwise as the Directors of the Company may from time to time direct such paper to be conducted for the purpose of advocating, defending, maintaining promoting and championing the rights, aspirations, and interests of the Indians and the ventilation and discussion of all grievances, questions, matters and things bearing on and conducive to the promotion of such rights, and aspirations and essential interest, welfare, and general benefits of the country and its connection with Great Britain.

TRUE COPY.

No. S. D. 522.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 6th May, 1919.

DEAR MR. JINNAH,

In continuation of my letter of May 4th, I am to say that Government note from your letter of the 3rd instant that the Board of Directors are of opinion that there is no justification for the order of pre-censorship. Government must infer from this that the matter specified in the order forfeiting the security of the Press, a copy of which has been forwarded to you, had the approval of the Board. I am to say that in these circumstances Government are unable to regard the assurances which you offer as satisfactory.

I am to add that, as already intimated in my letter of May 1st, Government before reconsidering their order of pre-censorship require guarantees that the conduct of the Press in future will not be liable to objection in the public interest. Any proposals as to the form, which these guarantees should take will be laid before Government and receive their most careful consideration.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR,

TO

M. A. JINNAH, ESQ., BAR-AT-LAW,
High Court, BOMBAY.

Bombay, 7th May, 1919.

DEAR MR. CRERAR,

I am in receipt of your reply No. S. D. 522, dated the 6th instant. The Board are unable to see the grounds which have led the Government to draw the inference mentioned in para of your letter. The opinion of the Board related to the order of pre-censorship, and not to that of forfeiture the merits of which order were not considered by the Board, as the said order is final.

The Board regret that Government are adhering to the attitude of vagueness, notwithstanding the endeavours of this Board to meet if possible the wishes of Government, if such wishes could be ascertained with definiteness. The Board venture to say that such an attitude indicates an unwillingness on the part of Government to reciprocate the desire of the Board to co-operate with Government in the interest of public order and tranquility.

I am, however, asked to make this final attempt to request Government to indicate the nature of the guarantees they require. It is impossible for the Board to go on making one proposal after another as to the form of the guarantees when it is perfectly simple for Government to state clearly what guarantees will satisfy them. The Board trust that the Government will realise that such a course must entail unnecessary correspondence and extraordinary delay, which will occasion a very serious loss to our Press, day after day, until this Board should be so happy as to light on the identical guarantees that will satisfy the requirements of Government.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH,

J. CRERAR, Esq., I.C.S.,
Judicial Department,
Secretariat, BOMBAY.

TRUE COPY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 8th May, 1919.

No. S. D. 552.

DEAR MR. JINNAH,

In reply to your letter of to-day's date I am to inform you that Government have nothing to add to their previous communications pending the receipt of any specific proposal from the Board of Directors of the Bombay Newspapers Company, Limited.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR,

To

M. A. JINNAH, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW,

Accordingly, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held on Monday, May 26, for the consideration of the order of pre-censorship when the following resolution was passed:—

"That this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited, leaves it to the Board of Directors to take such further steps as in the interest of the Company, they may think proper for getting the order of pre-censorship revoked and for publishing the paper in such manner as they may think practicable."

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day it was resolved that the security of the Paper having been forfeited, a fresh declaration under the Press Act, should be made to enable the paper to be published as soon as possible. This declaration was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who ordered a deposit of Rs. 5,000, provisionally, pending further enquiries.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, May 29, the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that the "Bombay Chronicle", including the Sunday Edition thereof, be published as soon as possible without any Editorial or other expression of views, and that it should be restricted to the publication of news for the present."

In accordance with this resolution, the "Bombay Chronicle" reappears without editorial comments.

BAREFOOTED INDIAN RUNNER.

BEATS THE BEST BRITISH RIVALS.

The hardihood of those Indian soldiers who fought so heroically under General Allenby in Egypt and Palestine was again splendidly demonstrated on April 28th in the inter-theatre-of-war cross-country race, which was started by Prince Albert in the presence of the King and Queen in Windsor Great Park, says the "Daily Chronicle."

After the heavy snowfall during the night the five-miles course over which the race was run was so soft that mud was thrown up with almost every stride, and the journey across ploughed land was in it self a feat of endurance. Yet these Indians ran in bare feet, and showed astonishing speed as well as stamina.

The race was a triumph for the Indians, who ran as part of the Egypt Expeditionary Force team. One of them, Sepoy Bulwant Singh arrived home first in great style, winning by 300 yards. His time for the five miles was 30min. 7 4-5secs. Then came Sergt. Massey, a Canadian, who was running for the Home Forces.

Five of the first seven men were Indians, and as a result Egypt won the championship easily with 178 points. The Home Forces totalled 225, B.E.F. (France) 363, India 583 and Italy 648.

After the race the King presented the cups to the three runners first home, whom he congratulated and shook by his hand.

VICEROY'S FIRST LEVEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 31.

The Viceroy held last night the first levee in Simla after some years. It was attanded by some 450 gentlemen.

PRICES OF WHEAT AND ATTA REGULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May, 30.

Owing to prices of wheat and atta having risen since the last Martial Law order was issued, Col. Frank Johnson has fixed the prices of wheat at seven seers and atta at six and a quarter seers per rupee from 30th May.

"UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION."

Under the above heading Mr. C. Y. Chintamani writes as follows in the "Servant of India" regarding Constitutional Reforms:—

Readers of the "Servant of India" will remember that in July last I wrote in these columns a wholehearted appreciation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme published a few days earlier. They will further remember that I also suggested certain improvements and extensions with the double object of making the Scheme more conveniently workable and making the power proposed to be given to our countrymen more real and substantial. Two conclusions would clearly have been drawn from that article: (1) that I considered the Scheme a genuinely liberal one and worthy of our grateful acceptance; (2) that I did not consider it as liberal in certain important respects as it well might have been without any of its essential features being impaired. During the intervening months the Moderate or Liberal Party of Indian Congressmen have made two things unmistakable: (1) that while they did want certain alterations in the Scheme they supported it and wanted to see it translated into an Act of Parliament; (2) that they would resolutely oppose any attempt at whittling it down. A separate resolution was devoted to this latter point at their All-India Conference held in Bombay in November last, and the speeches that Sir Hormusjee Wadya and the Hon'ble Principal Paranjpye made on the occasion may now be read by the members of the Government of India with some profit. The same point was emphasised in strong language in the manifesto published in January and also in the resolution of the Committee of the All-India Conference passed a month ago in Calcutta. I mention this at such length to show that the one test by which the supporters of the Scheme judge the Government of India's despatch published a few days ago is furnished by the position taken up by them consistently since July last. As the reports of the Southborough Committee and the Government of India's despatch thereon have also been published I should draw attention to the opinion they have throughout expressed on the question of franchise, the strength and composition of councils and the list of transferred subjects. In brief, they urge that the franchise should be as broad as possible, that the councils should be so enlarged and so constituted as to be truly representative of all classes of the community and that the largest possible number of subjects should be included in the transferred list. Therefore, while it may be a matter for consideration how far the recommendations of the Southborough Committees are satisfactory to public opinion, it is undoubted that anything less than what the Committees have recommended cannot possibly be acceptable. Have the Government of India in their despatches on the Committees' reports sought to whittle down the recommendations? If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, it must follow that we must decline to support the Government view as against that of the Committees.

With great regret but without any hesitation, I feel bound to say that in all their despatches the Government of India have displayed a disposition to narrow the scope and minimise the utility of the proposed reform as much as they could do without assuming an attitude of frank hostility to the Scheme. If their opinion should unfortunately prevail what we shall have may be summarised somewhat as follows: In the provinces now administered by civilians the Governors of the future will also be civilians. In the three presidencies the want of a civilian Governor will be made up for by the retention of a second civilian executive councillor. In all provinces the position of ministers will be undisguisedly inferior to that of councillors. They will be like footballs kicked from one end by a Governor endowed with much more autocratic powers than he now possesses anywhere, and from the other end by a legislative council consisting of a substantial majority of elected members. The Governor will not be bound in any respect to act on the advice of ministers; but the latter may be required by him to resign office if the legislative council expresses disapproval of an act forced upon them in spite of themselves by the Governor. The ministers will be subordinate to the Governor but responsible to the legislature. Refusal to resign will be met by dismissal. If, in the circumstances, other members of the council will show a natural and commendable disinclination to step into the shoes of the late lamented ministers the council will be punished by being dissolved. If the self-respecting electors return a new council not including a couple of self-seekers who will oblige the Governor by accepting office, the Governor will remain safe and secure as ever, but the province will be punished (and incidentally Mr. Montagu will be avenged) by ministerships and transferred departments being abolished and the *status quo ante* being resumed by the whole Government being placed in charge of the Governor-in-Council. Let it be noted that the position of the legislative council in relation to the Governor-in-Council is avowedly to be that of an advisory body. Furthermore, the heads of departments and the officers of imperial and provincial services generally on whose loyal and willing co-operation the success of ministers will depend are to be guaranteed by the legislature a firm position in which they can well afford to snap their fingers at a minister who will not make himself their obedient servant. I deliberately make the challenging statement that if the Government of India's proposals are accepted by higher authority I should like to meet the capable and self-respecting Indian who will accept the office of the minister in any province. The original Congress-League scheme has been riddled with destructive criticism on the ground that it confers power upon the legislature leaving responsibility with the Governor-in-Council. What the Government of India's proposals do is to burden this Governor-in-Council with a legislature so constituted that it may on nine questions out of ten pass resolutions against his wishes and yet he will have to carry on the Government in the teeth of the hostile legislature. The financial arrangements proposed in the Montagu Scheme—is it any longer necessary to call it the Montagu-*Chelmsford* Scheme?—were not its strongest part; but the Government of India have an easy way out of the difficulty. They would give absolutely no power over the finances of the province. I must make one reservation to this statement. The unfortunate minister will have to resign office if the council passes a budget resolution opposed by him, whether of his free will or because he was ordered by his master, the Governor, to do so. With solemn mockery the Government of India define the position of the would-be analogue of the English Parliamentary under-secretary. The office will have no statutory recognition; it is to be created or not at the will of the executive; it is to be honorary; its duration may be anything. The proposals of the Government of India with regard to standing committees may be contrasted with those embodied in the Scheme. We shall be forced to the same conclusion, *viz.*, that the Government of India were apparently anxious to combine a real rejection of the Scheme with a seeming acquiescence in it. There was no unanimity of opinion among the supporters of the Scheme on the proposed grand committees; but there is likely to be unanimity among them in summarily rejecting what the Government of India offer under this head. The composition of the grand committees is to be no more liberal than that of existing legislative councils. The Governor's right of certification is to be enlarged, and the legislative council is to be deprived of the right to make a reference to the Government of India against the Governor's decision. The Scheme was the least satisfactory as regards the central Government. The Government of India's proposals make it much more unsatisfactory. The strangely un-British doings of the Government in the Punjab without one word of remonstrance from the Government of India, and with silent acquiescence from the Secretary of State have prompted the inquiries: Is there a Government of India? and, Where is the Secretary of State? Many of us feel much more strongly now than we did until a couple of months ago that it is essential for us to press for an effective voice in the central Government instead of being put off with the phrase: "Delhi is yet far off." (*Hanoz Delhi dur ast*).

In dealing with the Franchise Committee's report, which I am bound to say might have been less perfunctory than is, the Government of India naively propose a substantial reduction of the strength of the electors in provinces where electorates of respectable dimensions have been recommended, while the variations that the Government propose in the composition of the councils are in several respects the reverse of being improvements over the Committee's recommendations. The Government of India's despatch on the report of the Functions Committee is reactionary. What it does is to take away from the Committee's recommendations the subjects of secondary and higher education and the development of industries included in the transferred list. The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair has dealt with this part of the Government of India's despatch with signal ability and in doing so has faithfully voiced the opinion of his countrymen.

Here I may leave the subject. It will have been seen that the test by which the supporters of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme are bound to judge the Government of India's proposals can lead them but to one conclusion. They must bend every particle of their energy to resist those proposals. In 1909 the Government of India admirably succeeded in nullifying the good that Lord Morley's Indian Councils Act was designed to do. They achieved their task by the device, of which bureaucracies are unsurpassed masters, of framing regulations which cut up in detail what was conceded in principle. They are now engaged in an identical task. Mr. Balfour complained in Parliament in speaking on the Indian Councils Bill that it gave a blank cheque to the Indian executive. We know how the cheque has been filled. If we are wise in our generation, if we are not "by lesson untaught", it is our duty now to see that a similar disservice to the national cause is rendered impossible. Our decision has been made for us by the position we have consistently taken throughout the last ten months. We must be no parties to the Government of India's proposals. We must oppose them. Our attitude has got to be uncompromising.

MR. R. MACDONALD'S PEACE CONDITIONS.

In an interview published in the 'Nieuwe van den Dag,' Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who had arrived at Amsterdam for the International Socialist Congress, said:—

We want to show the difference between the League of Nations that we want and the League of Nations now being made in Paris. The Paris Conference will publish the peace conditions and we shall give our opinion about them, especially regarding the territorial questions, the independence of peoples, and the questions of nationality, as we expect that peace will not be safeguarded for long by the Paris peace conditions. Then we intend to express our opinion about the various points by which peace will be safeguarded.

Asked for his personal opinion regarding Bolshevism, Mr. MacDonald replied:

I am very much against the third International at Moscow. In so far as it is Socialistic the present International is sufficient, and in so far as it is no Socialistic we have nothing to do with it.

Mr. MacDonald, in conclusion, said that when he returns to England he intends to publish a book entitled 'Problems of Government in India.'"

(Continued from Column 6.)

enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguard in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

IRELAND A SELF-GOVERNING DOMINION.

SIR H. PLUNKETT'S HOPE.

Sir Horace Plunkett declines to abandon the hope that an Irish settlement may yet be within the resources of British statesmanship.

"A year ago the penultimate opportunity was lost; in my view the ultimate opportunity is now ripe," he says in an important letter to the "Times." "It may hearten those who persist in this great endeavour if I point out that the peace value of an Irish settlement may be vastly greater than any possible war effect it might have had. So let me, in conclusion, state what I believe to be the most hopeful path for those who have the statesmanship to follow it.

A YEAR AGO!

"A year ago an Irish Parliament might have been set up with all the powers granted by the Act, and with any reasonable safeguards demanded by Ulster. The further powers demanded by the majority in Ireland could have been postponed, without prejudice, for consideration after the war, when the mere fact of North and South having come together in the war might have made a settlement by consent immeasurably easier. As things are now, it is useless to offer a restricted form of self-government.

"Ireland must be given the status of a self-governing Dominion.

"Upon the strategical questions raised by the propinquity of the two islands the Peace Conference in being, and the League of Nations to come, will make it easy to avoid conflict between British and Irish opinion. The Convention was clear and unanimous upon the necessities of Imperial defence as long as there is any Empire. As to fear of a hostile fiscal policy in Ireland, my own belief is that a contented self-governing Ireland would at once enter into commercial arrangements with Great Britain which would be tantamount in practice to the present system of Free Trade.

"I will not say that the course to be followed in the ultimate settlement, which every sane man must desire to bring about at the earliest possible moment, is a choice of evils; but I admit it is a choice of difficulties. The direction of the greatest difficulty, and certainly of the greatest resistance, is leaving things as they are.

THE MOST HOPEFUL COURSE.

"The most hopeful course is to give to the Irish people as nearly what they are asking for as the interests of that people (which I, personally, believe are almost identical with the interests of the other peoples in the British Isles) permit.

"Partition, in the only thinkable form of county option, I believe to be neither desirable, nor anywhere in Ireland desired. I admit fully the claim of part of Ulster to special consideration based on the difference of its economic life from that of the rest of Ireland. Within the scope of a Dominion there is ample room for provincial rights; but, if one thing has been made clear by all that has happened in the recent attempts to deal with the Irish problem, it is that, while there may be many solutions, there is but one Ireland."—"Public Opinion."

LABOUR CLAUSES OF PEACE TREATY.

STRICT UNIFORMTTY IN EVERY COUNTRY IMPOSSIBLE.

The text of the Labour Clauses of the Peace Treaty, as amended and adopted by the Peace Conference is as follows:—

The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end.

They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But holding, as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal values.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to secure the

(Continued in Column 5.)

SPORT AT HOME.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Turf.

LONDON, May 1.

Epsom has much cherished traditions and occupies (our racing correspondent, "Centaur", writes) an imperishable place in Turf lore, but it really is an absurdly inconvenient place and the wonder is that it has been tolerated for all these years. Now when such vast crowds are going racing, matters in this respect are naturally more acute. I really do not think the racecourse would be licensed in these days. There are divergent views as to whether it is dangerous or not, but there is none at all as to the element of luck imparted into the shorter races. So much depends on where horses are drawn. To be drawn close to the rails on the lower side of the course is to have a big advantage. Obviously, therefore, Epsom cannot be a true test of merit. As for the Grand Stand, it is notoriously pre-historic and the authorities ought to insist on its being absolutely rebuilt. The truth is that Mr. J. C. Dorling's management is altogether inadequate. He is a very old man with very conservative ideas, and until he retires there is not likely to be those drastic changes which are so urgently necessary. Goodness knows what is going to happen on Derby Day when an unheard-of crowd is expected to assemble.

There were seven races on the opening day of the Spring Meeting. Of the winners, two were first favourites and another was an equal first favourite. One doubts, therefore, whether the public were winners, especially as a rank outsider won the chief event, which was the Great Metropolitan Stakes. For this race, two horses in particular seemed to dominate the position. One was the very smart hurdler, St. Tudwal, and the other was the 1917 Caesarewitch winner, Furore. They finished second and third respectively, beaten by the unconsidered and unknown four-year-old Langdon Mills, weighted at only 6-7, and unbacked even at 20 to 1 against. Furore lost by a length and the hurdler was third four lengths away. The amazing feature of the race was the eleventh hour charging rush of Furore, who came from a long way in the rear to overhaul everything except the winner, to whom he was trying to concede 35 lbs. It is really extraordinary that this horse never seems to be racing until it is too late. The sort of race for him is evidently the Alexandra Plate at Ascot.

Many people, no doubt, would gladly give a ten-pound note for a horse capable of winning a race of the importance of the Great Surrey Handicap of five furlongs. Chance would be a fine thing. But when Mr. Frank Curzon, the well known theatre manager and play producer, gave that "old song" for Pretty Girl he must have done so in the hope that it might some day win him a little race. It won him a nice race at 10 to 1 a little while ago at Windsor, and here it was again winning and beating some good sprinters, including Sundari, who was trying to concede 26 lbs. What served the winner well was Donoghue's jockeyship, and the fact of drawing the most favourable position at the start, while the smart Sundari, ridden by the Australian Carslake, who was new to the course, drew the absolutely worst place and was penalised accordingly.

Of the other winners, I may briefly mention that Charlie's Smile, a two-year-old, won his third race of the season when he took the Tattenham Plate; Like Magic won the Westminster Plate for Sir Abe Bailey; and Sabian, who won the North Park Plate, belongs to the new baronet, Sir Edward Hulton, and is a half brother of Fifinella, who will always be remembered for winning both the New Derby and the New Oaks in 1916.

A great crowd saw Royal Bucks contribute quite a remarkable page to racing history by winning the City and Suburban under a 10 lb. penalty. It had been incurred as the outcome of his success for the Lincolnshire Handicap. No other horse has ever before won both these important handicaps in the same year, and I cannot conceive that it will ever happen again in our time. Royal Bucks's optimistic trainer and late owner, Mr. R. S. Sievier, was even talking quite seriously after the City and Suburban triumph of winning the Jubilee Stakes Handicap with him very shortly! Why should this new record have been created? I think the answer is that record breaking in all directions is a fairly simple business in these abnormal times. In racing the times are certainly abnormal. There are not the horses to fill the big handicaps, as in pre-war days and thereby opposition is limited. It is the reason, I am sure, why Royal Bucks found his task fairly easy again at Epsom. His 10 lb. penalty was somewhat nullified by the fact that he had the services of the leading jockey, Donoghue, and as regards the opposition, that was strictly limited with only Dansellon and Polyscope seriously fancied. They had plenty of weight, too, and it was in Royal Bucks's favour that he had been out this year and was known to be better than ever before in his life. He won in easy fashion again, making the whole of the running and only at the last did Dansellon appear on the scene with a late challenge. Arion, whom Royal Bucks had well trounced at Lincoln, ran second now, but it was the winner's 10 lb. penalty which permitted him to get nearer. I should add that Royal Bucks showed signs of cracked heel trouble, especially in the off hind, but it did not in any way interfere with his action.

Boxing and boxers.

I am all out to help referees. Fellow feeling (writes Mr. Eugene Corri) makes one wondrous kind. But things must not be allowed to drift as they surely are drifting. We must not have Boxing ruined because there is a natural tendency on the part of referees to give boxers as much rope as possible. And boxers somehow must be taught the rules of the game. Do you know 50 per cent. of boxers have never taken the trouble even to read, let alone study, the rules, with the result that they cannot understand why they are ever cautioned and told to box.

The Services have hit upon an excellent plan by which the rules of the game are demonstrated not only to boxers, but to boxing instructors and spectators. The method of scoring points adopted in the Services does not altogether appeal to me I am rather inclined to quarrel with it, but the idea, which is to teach boxing—as the Navy and Army would have it—to those who practise it, and those who look on, is one which I would thoroughly commend.

The disqualification of Sergeant Harold Rolph by my friend Mr. John Douglas, at the National Sporting Club, in his fight with Boy McCormick for the Light Heavyweight championship, has inevitably led to a great deal of discussion, and in the camp of Rolph, an Englishman who came over here with one of the earlier Canadian Contingents, quite a lot of heartburning. Well, here is my opinion of the affair. At no period during the fifteen rounds was there a real suggestion of good, honest, clean, wholesome British fighting. The men could not have done worse if they had tried, and I shall always remember the contest as one of the poorest championships I have ever seen. It was altogether a regrettable business.

Rolph was never better than a good, hard fighter. He never had what we call style or polish. As a soldier and a man he is one of the best type of fellows you could find associated with the ring; a gamer man I do not think I have ever come across. When he first came out, I said of him that he was not a two-handed fighter and that at the best not more than a moderate boxer. Certain of my Canadian friends considered that I was rather hard on the young man. But I think what I then said has been amply justified. Rolph, instead of making progress, has gone back. He certainly has not rubbed up his boxing. When he fought Eddie McGoorty he was outclassed, and there was not a little surprise when he was permitted to have a try for the Light Heavyweight title.

Into the question, which has been considerably debated, whether the Committee of the National Sporting Club should have bolted the door against Dick Smith, I do not propose to go. Smith thinks he has been unfairly treated and there is a big public with him. The reason why Smith, the undefeated champion, was not allowed to defend his title was, as I have already stated, because he had signed a contract to fight Carpentier at Strasbourg, and until he had met the Frenchman he was not free to take the ring at the N. S. C. at a time when the Committee of the Club would have had him do so. However, here was Rolph given a chance of a life time and with his magnificent physique, one would have thought that he would not have been so cautious, so untrustful of himself as he was against McCormick. He hugged the 'Boy' and did everything but box. Mr. Douglas appealed to him over and over again to mend his ways but he didn't, and he was disqualified.

Now, if the truth be told, McCormick was little better than the Canadian soldier and upon reflection, I think Mr. Douglas might have declared "no contest." McCormick is a youth I have formed the highest opinion of. When I first saw him, I declared that he was a champion in the making. He seemed made for the game. But last Monday he was miles below the form I have seen him display. It will no doubt hurt him very hard to know that he has come to possess a championship belt through his opponent being disqualified and if I were he, I should set out at the earliest opportunity to show that he can really box and fight as a champion should do. I do not know whether Dick Smith was privileged to see the fight. If he was an outlooker, I'll wager that he had a poor opinion of both McCormick and Rolph. And now, just this by way of conclusion: Mr. Douglas, by disqualifying Rolph, has made it clear that he is not going to stand any nonsense in future, and I hope all boxers will take warning. As I have said, we have got to have boxing done properly, and the time for firmness arrived a very long time ago.

International Football Revived.

Though the match is not to be included in the historic records the meeting of England and Scotland on the soccer field at Everton was invested with all the traditional glamour of an old time international. Representative teams had not met since 1914 and there was great doubt as to their relative strengths. The English eleven was certainly not up to the old high standard and it was feared that their experience would be an unhappy one against the Scots, who have continued their League throughout the war on the old plan. The fact that England drew, and, as a matter of fact, were so clearly superior in the closing stages, indicates that Scottish football, as well as that played on this side of the border, has deteriorated during the past four years.

For a time Scotland threatened to carry all before them. By delightful forward play, marked by the instinctive genius of McMenemy and his wing partner Alan Morton—the only amateur on the field—they scored in five minutes and were two goals up at the end of a quarter of an hour. The experimental English defence could not hold them. The halves, by the trickiness of the Scottish forwards, were jockeyed into false positions and the two backs, mainly on this account, were often in a hopeless position. England's representatives, however, began to rally, to hold the Scottish forwards, and then the aspect of the game changed. England got a goal back before half-time, equalised early in the second half and for the last quarter of an hour made determined efforts to get a winning point. With a trifle of luck they must have succeeded. The English forwards had nothing like the same cleverness as the Scottish five, but their efforts were direct, and the absence of finesse from their play did not spoil its effectiveness. But the international standard was never reached except during the first quarter of an hour when the Scottish attack was allowed rein and the men were able to exploit, with much resource, the manœuvres of the accomplished player of one's memory before the war.

New Zealand Oarsmen's Triumph.

With the wind lashing and breaking white the waters of the Seine, the Inter-Allied rowing race in Paris was decided under conditions which provided a high test of oarsmanship. Water broke over the bows of the frail craft as they were forced ahead, and even came on board, but all the six competing crews kept their form well, and the crowds on the banks were aroused to great excitement by the keenness of the struggle. The race was a triumph for the New Zealand crew, who had trained so thoroughly on the Thames at Putney, and whom old watersmen declare to be an exceptional eight, if only on account of their power. In the final, their opponents were America and France, and until a quarter of a mile from the finish—the course was from Royal Bridge to Jena Bridge, which meant that the race was practically across Paris—the Americans led. Then the New Zealanders, calling on their reserve of stamina, spurted grandly, went to the front, and, though always hard pressed, reached the winning post eight feet ahead. The winners, whose average age was 25, and height 5 ft. 10 ins. were the second heaviest crew, their weight, 180 lbs., being 3 lbs. less than the Newfoundland representatives. The boat was formed as follows: G. H. Wilson, bow; A. T. White, 2; C. L. Lester, 3; W. G. Comber, 4; W. Patterson, 5; S. B. R. Routledge, 6; D. G. Hadfield, 7; C. A. Healey, stroke; A. H. Russell, cox.

Unfortunately the race was encircled by all sorts of difficulties. Even so far as the French crew was concerned, military red tape formalities had to be overcome before the men could begin their training, and at the last moment, there was a mysterious withdrawal of the English representatives. There has been no official explanation for this withdrawal, but it is a curious fact that the Army Sports Control Board, which has done so much to foster general Athletics, boxing and football, has persistently neglected oarsmanship So far the Royal Air Force is the only British Service to enter for the King's Cup at Henley Regatta, which is open to men who have fought in any theatre of war. Unless crews are got together quickly, it is certain that His Majesty's Trophy, as in the case of the cup for Rugby football, won by the New Zealanders, will be taken out of the country. The Seine race shewed how difficult the New Zealanders will be to beat, and there are also the Australians to take into account. In sculling, too, our plans are all behind. Unless some good man unexpectedly 'arrives', Hadfield, the New Zealander, is likely to capture all the honours of the season. He is a most powerful sculler, notable for the length and steadiness of his stroke.

Mr. Balfour's Lawn Tennis Challenge.

Unfortunately, A. B. Jones, who by many is considered to be Australia's best Doubles lawn tennis player, has had to break his plans for the season owing to ill-health. He had fixed up with S. N. Doust to play in the championship at Wimbledon, but on medical advice, he has decided to put away his racquet, and I understand that he intends to return home. A most polished player, Jones is a master of courtcraft. At the same time his hitting is crisp and accurate, and his play is invested with the touch of "devil" which is essential in a partnership with Doust, who is just a little lacking in power, and whose service is a trifle soft. Doust will now have to find another partner, and this will not be Norman Brookes, who has arranged to play with G. L. Patterson, and Lycett and Heath have paired, whilst the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher will be coupled by the British Isles representative, Major J. C. Parke. The New Zealander, who has been runner-up six times for the national singles championship, is a left-handed player who despises defensive methods. Win or lose, he goes out for the shot every time. A good story used to be told by the late Anthony Wilding concerning Mr. Balfour and Fisher. One day, after a match in the South of France, Wilding casually remarked that he thought Mr. Balfour could beat any other Cabinet Minister. Then he corrected himself, and said: "No, there is one Cabinet Minister who would give you points, and a beating. The British Foreign Minister was inclined to demur. "Well", asked Wilding, "will you issue a challenge to any Cabinet Minister I can produce?" Mr. Balfour agreed. There was no half-sheet of note paper available, so Mr. Balfour wrote out the challenge on the lining of his hat. The Cabinet Minister Wilding then offered to produce was Mr. Fisher, who at that time held office in the New Zealand Government.

Capt. P. F. Warner's Ambition.

When, during those critical days of last Spring, Mr. Lloyd George made his famous declaration that we "could not run an A.1 nation on a C.III. population", there was much discussion as to how to raise the physical standard of the nation. One of the proposals was that a Ministry of Sport should be formed. Capt. P. F. Warner was a keen advocate of this new Government Department, and he told me that he would love to be the first Minister. The old England cricket Captain, who has just returned from Egypt and been demobilised with the honorary rank of captain, is still very keen on this proposal. He would make recreation out of doors compulsory. Everybody, he says, should be made to go out into the fresh air and play. He would provide playing fields in all the large industrial centres, and grant State aid for their maintenance. He also advocates Sunday sport, not on Continental lines, but in private. During the war, games have been the regular routine of the Army after Church hours on Sunday, and recently, Captain Warner tells me he saw cricket played on a Sunday almost under the walls of Jerusalem.

At a recent meeting of the Middlesex Cricket Club, a clergyman urged that county matches should be begun on a Sunday, and amongst Capt. Warner's supporters for a Sunday Games Association is Bishop Welldon, the old head of Harrow, and now the Dean of Durham. Capt. Warner tells an amusing story of Bishop Welldon, who was a fellow traveller to Australia with an M. C. C. Team, and to whom he became "Chaplain of the Forces." Bishop Welldon was taking part one day in deck cricket, when Rhodes sent him down an amazing ball which came across, and beat and bowled him. The Bishop praised the delivery exceedingly, yet admonished the bowler. "Rhodes," he said "that was indeed a fine ball, but why didn't you keep it for a Trumper or a Hill instead of wasting it on a mere bishop!"

Promise of Cambridge Sport,

Though Cambridge University sport has lost a fine all round man in Max Woosman, the triple Blue, and R. B. Lagden is leaving for India, there are great expectations of something like the pre-war standard being attained. When this ter'm Freshmen have matriculated, there will be about 2,000 men to choose from, and those include British naval officers and American officers, who are undergoing special courses. Amongst the Americans there are sure to be some excellent lawn tennis players. The most noticeable so far are Lieut. Boyeau, and Lieut Harper Last term there were few Blues in residence, but the number has now considerably increased. For cricket there are J. S. F. Morrison, the Captain, G. E. C. Wood, F. S. G. Calthorpe, and G. A. Fairbairn, and Lawn Tennis will have the captain, C. N. Thompson and probably H. C. Elkringham and A. F. Yencker. For rowing there is only the President, C. E. V. Buxton. Swimming claims W. B. Stimson and A. I. Hett. Unhappily the outlook for athletics is not so promising. I hear that there is still some doubt whether it will be possible to revive the inter-'Varsity sports this summer. So fa as rowing is concerned, it is good news that the old Trinity Hall Blue, Lieut.-Col. S. M. Bruce, will probably have charge of the crews this term in preparing them to race Oxford at Henley Regatta. There is just a doubt whether Col. Bruce will be able to fulfil his tentative promise to act as coach, as he may have to pay a visit to Australia to keep a business appointment. Should he not be available, his duties will be taken over by Col. J. H. Gibbon. It was the efforts of these two old Blues that brought Cambridge rowing to such a high state of efficiency in 1914. The two crews for Henley are already in training, and, so far as can be judged at present, they promise to develop in the right way.

Great Barefooted Indian Runners.

A memorable scene was witnessed by the King and Queen in the park of Windsor Castle when seventy-five men representing the best runners in the vast Army of the Empire lined up to race for what was styled the inter-theatre of war cross-country championship. There were sun-tanned men from India and Egypt, others from the muddy fields of France and Italy, and representatives of the forces at home. Mushy snow lay on the ground, and the Sikhs and Punjabis of the Egyptian Command, men who had played such an heroic part under General Allenby in Palestine, presented a strange spectacle. Whilst we who looked on wore our great coats and heavy footwear these Indians were shoe-less, and clad in garments thinly woven for tropical suns. But each was a splendid picture of the athlete, and in the race they shewd truly wonderful powers. As many as six crossed the tape in the first ten home, and they were led by Sepoy Bulwant Singh, of the 27th Punjab Infantry, a six-foot Sikh. This tall soldier from the plains of Northern India, who had served during the war in Egypt, ran the five miles, climbed hills, raced over ploughed fields, and down sandy paths with sharp pebbles to hurt unprotected feet, in 30 minutes, 7 4/5 seconds. He came home alone nearly a quarter of a mile ahead of the second man, and, as a Staff Officer remarked, he was running "like a Greek God at the finish." The second man was Sergt. Massey of the 12th Canadians, and then followed Dharion Singh, of the 92n Punjabs. The competitors had been started by pistol shot by Prince Albert, and at the finish the King received the first three men, and presented them with silver cups. He shook each warmly by the hand and complimented them on their fine performances. The running of the Indians created a great sensation, and already they have been invited to compete at athletic meetings in different parts of the country.

MATHERAN ITEMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 31.

It is rumoured that the tenure of the Superintendent of Matheran is to be extended by one year, but his friends are doubtful whether he would consent to stay any longer. In the event of his refusal it is probable that the Superintendentship may be offered to a non-official who is intimately connected with the hill.

It is interesting to report that the enterprisong promoter, Mr. Karimbhoy, has made arrangements to run the tramway during the monsoon. The terminus station retiring rooms will be available for visitors very shortly.

WHY EGYPT RAN AMOK.

PEASANTS ANTAGONISED.

A Cairo correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote as follows on April 5th:—The present condition of affairs in Cairo and Egypt generally is both unprecedented and alarming. A people generally regarded as timid, and without political ideas or ideals—both fellah, whose thoughts were supposed to be bounded by the limits of his farmstead, and bey, whose mind was chiefly centred on women and wine—is now united in alliance against us.

All, if not actively hostile, are potentially so; and an Englishman is met even in the European part of the city with scowling looks and muttered curses; while the native parts are absolutely "unhealthy" to all Europeans.

First and foremost, the scheme of the rising has obviously been scientifically planned, and shows rather a European plan of campaign than that of natives of no military training. The line cutting took place at exactly strategical points, at all of which determined attempts have been made more or less successfully, and almost simultaneously, to do permanent damage. There is no reason that can be seen why these places should have suddenly developed revolutionary or disorderly tendencies any more than other places.

NOT SPONTANEOUS.

The time also between the alleged causes (the expatriation of the Pashas took place on the 8th, and the most serious outbreaks on or about the 20th) shows clearly it was not a spontaneous outburst. A month, two months, even a year, would be too short a time to amalgamate the people of two religions to a united effort. The outbreak, therefore, assumes the appearance of a deep-laid plan.

Voices are not wanting to ascribe the whole idea to an abortive German plan which should have been brought to fruition at the time of the Turkish attempt on the Canal.

To understand the causes of this apparently inexplicable revolution, let us take the cases of the different grades of society and see whether reasonable causes of complaint may be found.

Take first the case of the students, who, under the instigation of agitators, have played the role of starting the signal of revolt. It is wrong to imgine them boys or even youths. In most cases they are young men, and, rightly or wrongly, we have educated them carefully in Western ideas. Many develop into very skilful men, but apparently they lack balance and proportion. Of personal initiative they are quite devoid. The young man seeks higher education not for educational reasons *per se*, but as a stepping stone to Government appointments.

UNFAIR DIFFERENTIATION.

Let us consider how this operates. I was informed the other day of a case. A young Egyptian passed through the medical school here with the highest honours and was sent by the Government to England. There he completed his studies and returned as a F.R.C.S. He naturally applied for a Government post, and the only thing offered to him was worth £22 a month, while Europeans with the same degree were holding posts of £40 and upward. It is a fact that can be verified by the local Press that applications for medical officers—fully qualified men—have recently been advertised at £.E.15, while English nurses are offered at least the same or even £20 with uniform.

There is also another side of the question. In all Government offices, Arabs and native Egyptians are in many cases rejected in favour of Syrians. With the present demobilisation many English ex-Army men have been taken on into the Government service (200, at least, into the railways). The student, it should be remembered, looks to a Government post as his object in life! There is a prestige which a Government post gives that is attained in no other way. A country police sergeant is socially a better man in Egyptian ideas than a wealthy tradesman. What better soil could the agitators have? The present student thinks that he has been deprived of his birthright and his future prospects clouded by the possible advent of hosts of foreigners into those services which alone can give him honour.

OFFICIAL SNOBBISHNESS.

From the other point of view, the officials form here a clique apart, and, although they are generally personally good, and undoubtedly straight and honest men, they are unapproachable socially. There is a glorified snobbishness, that is measured by the total of the salary. Multiply this feeling with the difference of custom and religion, and a mighty gulf is fixed between Egyptian and British officials of the same grade.

In some few cases the British lady has had the courage to enter the harem life of the Egyptian, and has gained both golden experience and respect from so doing. Yet this difficulty is not insurmountable, and time is making a marvellous change in this direction. The Egyptian woman must not be disregarded in practical politics, for she is slowly but surely emancipating herself.

With regard to the backbone of the country, the *fellah*, he has felt the war perhaps less than any other countryman. Yet his life has been disturbed from the normal calm. The tenant farmer has been in the hands of two hard masters, of which the first is the foreign middleman. The latter is a man of no conscience and an expansive anxiety for the accumulation of wealth. He is generally but a migrant, and when his pile is made he goes back to his native land, a lord or king of his district.

There are cases in my own personal knowledge of men who five years ago were peddling cheap watches and fountain-pens in the cafes, but to-day are riding in their motors or broughams. This has not been by fair trading, but by cheating both fellah and the British Government. Their commercial acumen may perhaps be commended, and their victims dubbed fools, but the fellah looks, or rather, has hitherto looked, to the British for justice.

COMMANDEERING AND BACKSHEESH.

When the Government at last woke up to this fact it "straved" the middleman, but arbitrarily acted on its own initiative and controlled prices. The animus that had formerly fallen upon the middleman descended with increased intensity on the British. Compelled by the exigencies of the war, they commandeered at a word his boats, donkeys, camels, and men. Many districts were emptied of men; and the profit which should have been obtained from increased prices was small. Every boat on the river was held at their disposal; every animal could be taken.

Unfortunately this was done through the local authorities, and then entered that stalking demon of Eastern life—backsheesh. The local omdeh, or village headman, kept his own, was bribed by those who could afford it, and laid hold of the poor man's source of living. The same thing operated at the institution of the Egyptian Labour Corps. At first they were voluntarily enlisted. Each omdeh was afterwards ordered to furnish so many men. This was done, but at the enrichment of the official, and the deprivation of the poor fellah.

Again, too, have the enormous sums that have been paid to the "Our Day" Fund, King George's Fund, the Prince of Wales's Fund been voluntarily obtained? Yes; as far as we are concerned, but actually in many cases by extortion. It has been a matter of personal aggrandisement to the local authorities to excel their neighbours. One mudir collects in his district £20,000, while his neighbour has collected double. He naturally considers that his prospects of promotion are ruined if he does not equal or excel him. Then enters again extortion; and the victim was the poor fellah.

GREETING THE DEAD.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE AND THE SCOFFERS.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)

At the Albert Hall in mail week, a "National Memorial Service" for those fallen in the war was held under the auspices of the Spiritualists' National Union. Some thousands of people were present, special hymns were sung, and Mr. Keeling, of Liverpool, made an invocation during which he addressed the spirits of those who had made the great sacrifice.

Mr. Owen, president of the union, who presided, said thousands of spiritualists had gone into khaki and hundreds had gone under, but a larger proportion than usual came back uncathed. Lord and Lady Glenconner and others had written apologising for their absence from that gathering and expressing their complete agreement with it. "We want to call the attention of the whole world." Mr. Owen said, "to the fact that life is a continuous thing, and that its continuousness is provable."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle said spiritualism had recently been passing through a crisis of contention and of argument, and many of the more sensitive souls felt it very much that a matter so delicate, which concerned those they had lost, should be exposed to the unseemly levity with which their opponents had attacked them. None the less, they were out to fight. "There is a whole Hindenburg line of ignorance and prejudice and plenty of theological barbed wire in front of us, but we shall go straight through it because we have a cause that cannot be beaten. (Cheers).

"We are here to greet our dead heroes—those who have cut short their earthly life in order that ours may be more tolerable. many tons of thousands of our dead are attracted down to us to-night by that spiritual law of sympathy and love. They come to be congratulated, and we, representing those who love them, congratulate them, and they will go back to their other world and high duties in another sphere. This is not a memorial meeting; it is rather a joyous reunion."

TOGO'S INVOCATION.

Sir Arthur recalled how Admiral Togo during the Russo-Japanese War invoked his dead seamen. "When we have got to the level of Japan in physical civilisation," Sir Arthur said, "it will not be ignorant civilians like ourselves, but the great chiefs of the Army and Navy who led these men to battle and death who will welcome and thank them for their services. The Army contains many who believe our doctrine, and it may not be long before such a thing takes place. I know one army corps commander who would rejoice to stand here and address his vanished men."

Sir Arthur related the dialogue of a soldier from the spirit world at a seance held after the commemoration service to the First Seven Divisions. In reply to questions, the friend who lost his life thus described the meeting: "There was too much ceremony and we felt out of it. They praised the dead. We are not dead, though they did not see us. I was disappointed. Many felt we were there, but they were swamped by the scoffers and unbelievers. Most of those who passed away in the Seven Divisions were there."

No fault of that kind, said Sir Arthur, could be found by their friends on the further side that night. They knew their love, respect, and admiration was the one thing in the universe that would bring them there. No doubt at that moment, if only their eyes were sufficiently developed, they would realise that that was a double meeting and that they were the smaller part of it.—"Daily News."



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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 30th May 1919.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. (1 a.m.) 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 685
Temperature of Air	72
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65
Dew Point	76 9
Relative humidity of Air	0 719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3 6
Maximum temperature of Air	93 0
Minimum do.	82 6
Mean direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW
Rain of Wind	99 Hrs.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	0.11 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 30th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth in feet	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth in feet
Sat.	May 31	m 0 50s	30 6	May 3 m 5 57	13 8
Sun.	June 1	m 0 44	27 8	1 m 6 58s	17 6
Mon.	2	m 1 35s	27 3	2 m 7 30	15 3
Tues.	3	m 2 20s	29 5	3 m 8 37s	11 11
Wed.	4	m 3 19	25 8	4 m 7	7 11
Thur.	5	m 4 19	27 4	10 33s	18 7
Fr.	6	5 30s	24 4	5 m 10 0	19 3
				6 m 11 2	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 31	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 1m	Sunset	7h 12m
June 1	(Sunday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 12
" 2	(Monday)	"	6h 1m	"	7 13
" 3	(Tuesday)	"	6h 1m	"	7 13
" 4	(Wednesday)	"	6h 1m	"	7 14
" 5	(Thursday)	"	6h 1m	"	7 14m
" 6	(Friday)	"	6h 1m	"	7 14m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	—	3rd.	3h 6m.
First Quarter	—	10th.	6h.
Full Moon	—	18th.	10h. 55m.
Last Quarter	—	25th.	4h. 38m.
New Moon	—	31st.	11h.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st May, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in the eastern district. Day temperature is generally above the average, the maximum ranging between 111 degrees to 115 degrees F.; night temperature is also in excess at Delhi, but is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Mainpuri. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout, the maximum ranging between 115 degrees to 116 degrees F.; night temperature is above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except locally at Kotah and Karachi. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer and Jacobabad, but is in defect at Kotah. Day temperature is above the average in the north of the division and Jacobabad again recorded a maximum of 118 degrees F.; night temperature exceeds the normal at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Katniawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.34" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies continue lightly or moderately clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is above normal throughout and the maximum is 114 degrees F. in Berar; night temperature is also above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south; Poona reports 0.81", Ahmednagar 0.20" and Bijapur 0.35". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature is above the average except in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is above normal at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The indications of an area of unsettled weather in the south-east Arabian sea are more marked to-day and it appears probable that it is developing and moving in some northerly direction. The sea is rough at Colombo and on the Malabar coast. Rain has fallen locally in north Malabar, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Central India West, the only amount exceeding half an inch being 0.81" at Poona. High day temperatures continue in northern India and the Central parts of the country.

Rainfall associated with thunderstorms may extend into the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th May, 1919.

A change is noticeable on the Malabar coast where rainfall has increased and the sea has become moderate to rough.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, north Bengal and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, the south-east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Toungoo one inch; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji two; Mymensingh, one; Bogra, Dinajpur a half.

Temperature is about five degrees higher than usual in the North-west Frontier Province and throughout the Gangetic plain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 31st of May, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. Hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Tot. 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (30th)	98	76	..	..	5.68	—2.07
Jask	101	82	4	..	6.35	+1.49
Do. (31st)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	101	87	6	..	4.15	+0.28
PUNJAB—						
Multan	114	82	7	85 ..	1.79	—0.2
Rawalpindi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahore	111	84	2	38 ..	5.17	+0.2
Hissar	113	84	0	6 40 ..	2.87	+0.10
Ambala	114	76	7	0 16 ..	.80	—0.10
Delhi	111	86	9	26 ..	2.17	—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	116	86	8	23 ..	1.81	—0.76
Mainpuri	115	84	8	32 ..	2.51	—0.68
Jhansi	110	78	8	22 ..	2.94	+0.63
Cawnpore	114	85	3	34 ..	1.68	—1.16
Allahabad	114	89	0	8 4 ..	4.49	+1.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117	98	4	0 53 ..	2.82	+1.45
Karachi	98	80	9	6 81 ..	1.35	—0.37
Ajmer	106	68	5	24 ..	1.64	—0.61
Jaipur	112	79	6	34 ..	3.01	+0.79
Kotah	113	87	0	6 ..	2.25	+0.49
Mount Abu	90	73	9	39 ..	1.09	—0.88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104	78	9	74 ..	0.56	—0.06
Dwarka	93	80	7	78 ..	0.87	+0.13
Veraval	101	81	8	..	0.13	—0.48
Rajkot	106	74	6	64 ..	0.19	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	97	80	5	59 ..	0.25	—0.47
Surat	94	81	9	74 ..	0.04	—0.56
Ahmedabad	108	82	0	43 ..	0.71	+0.19
Deesa	110	80	4	60 ..	0.86	—0.3
Neemuch	109	74	8	75 ..	2.06	+0.65
Indore	110	80	4	64 0.34	4.72	+3.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110	80	1	20 ..	11.74	+3.11
Saugor	106	74	4	19 ..	6.06	+2..
Chhangabad	114	84	0	30 ..	6.63	—4.9
Khandwa	111	85	2	5 ..	..0	+0.36
Akola	114	86	9	54 ..	3.66	+1.04
Amraoti	114	90	4	0 ..	5.9	+2.38
Nagpur	110	86	4	38 ..	9.24	+...
Chanda	113	88	0	44 ..	6.71	+...
Raipur	111	80	4	33 ..	11.67	+8.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93	08	8	74 ..	0.20	—.1
Ratnagiri	00	80	3	60 ..	3.74	—1.6
Marmugao	9..	..	..	65 ..	3.2	—0.24
Karwar	87	79	6	79 0.02	7.00	+...
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109	81	0	6 ..	0.8	—1.9
Ahmednagar	100	73	5	71 0.20	.6	—1.0
Poona	..	..	0	5 0.81	6.22	+0.03
Sholapur	104	74	4	5 ..	.02	—1.50
Bijapur	98	07	8	4 35	2.41	—1.1
Begaum	96	69	5	7 ..	5.75	+3.48
Aurangabad	00	83	7	45 0 07	2.11	—.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	11	78	3	..	3.44	+2.38
Hyderabad	106	77	4	0	4.06	+0.1
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88	78	2	73 0.17	3.12	+2.50
Calicut	87	76	1	8 0.04	33.86	+5.51
Cochin	89	67	5	8 69 0.36	46.44	+5.54
Colombo	87	80	5	84 0.04	46.58	—5.8
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96	85	2	72 ..	23 28	+14.50
Bellary	102	70	7	68 0.22	8 3	+3.19
Cuddapah	107	76	4	5	8 07	+...
Madras	04	86	4	8	52 1	+29.62
Bangalore	8	68	8	40 02	1 04	+...
Coimbatore	9	73	8	61	15 99	+6
Trichinopoly	03	71	2	9 ..	1 40	+0.05
Negapatam	104	9	3.7	57 ..	40.19	+10.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3 st May 1919, was 29 90 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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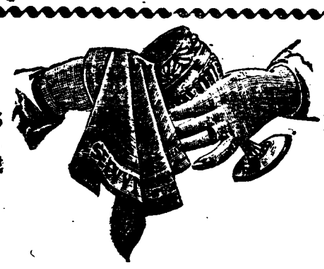
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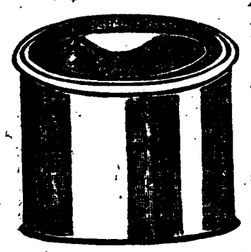
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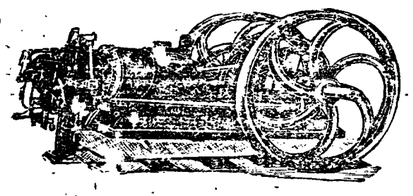
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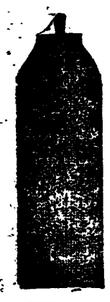
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CANADA AND TITLES,

STRENGTH OF THE DEMAND FOR ABOLITION.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

Nothing has damaged the prestige of Sir Robert Borden or of the members of his Government, either Conservatives or Unionists, more than the way the titles question has been handled in Parliament, says the Toronto correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

A year ago, when a motion was introduced to abolish all titles in Canada, the Premier himself insisted on shelving the question, and threatened that the whole Union Government would resign, despite the serious war situation existing at that time, if the members of Parliament insisted on carrying their abolition resolution. Faced by this catastrophe, a good number of members came to heel, and the question was shelved. A few weeks later a few personal friends of the Premier received new although unimportant titular decorations. This week another titles abolition resolution was moved in Parliament, when the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, insisted that the issue should be again shelved by the appointment of a Special Committee of Parliament to examine into the whole matter. On the vote a number of Government supporters who are opposed to titles again came to heel, because the Acting Prime Minister again laid such stress on the situation that a defeat would have meant the enforced resignation of the Government. Yet despite this circumstance the Government pulled through by a majority of only seven.

It is impossible to understand the motive behind the Government's evident desire to protect titles in Canada. There is no issue on which the evidence as to the desires of the population as a whole is so clear. On questions of tariff, on questions of industrial relations and capitalism, on questions of the sinister influence of wealth and the establishment of a ruling class, the public mind gets confused. It has difficulty in deciding the real rights and wrongs of an issue. It thinks it sees light, and then someone comes along and blows out the candle. But on this issue of titles from the moment it has been raised there has never been any doubt. The people of Canada do not want a titled aristocracy, and any Government that continues deliberately to play with the question is simply playing with fire.

To many observers one of the most disturbing features of the debate this week was the intimation by the Acting Prime Minister that there was a flood of civilian and military titled distinctions of various sorts ready to be unloosed on the country as rewards for work during the war.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

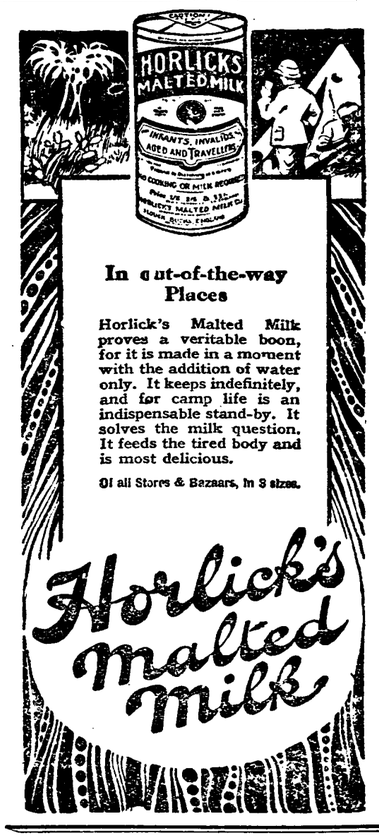
(From Our Sunday Edition.)

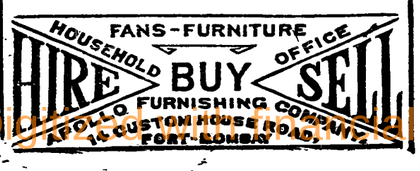
(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 29.

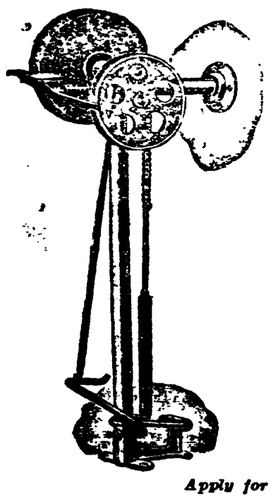
The Government of India have been informed that the Secretary of State has constituted the following Indian currency and Exchange Committee:—Lord Chalmers, Sir Henry Babington Smith, Sir James Brunyate, Sir Marshall Reid, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Sir C. Needham, Sir Charles Addis, Mr. D. M. Dalal, Sir Bernard Hunter, Mr. T. McMorran and Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay.

The terms of reference to the Committee will be published as soon as these are received from the Secretary of State. Communications relating to the business of the committee should, if made in India, be directed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and if made in England to the Secretary of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, India Office.





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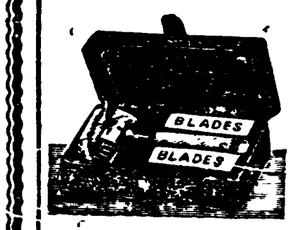
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Bombay, 27th March 1911.

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(Sd.) A. H. B.

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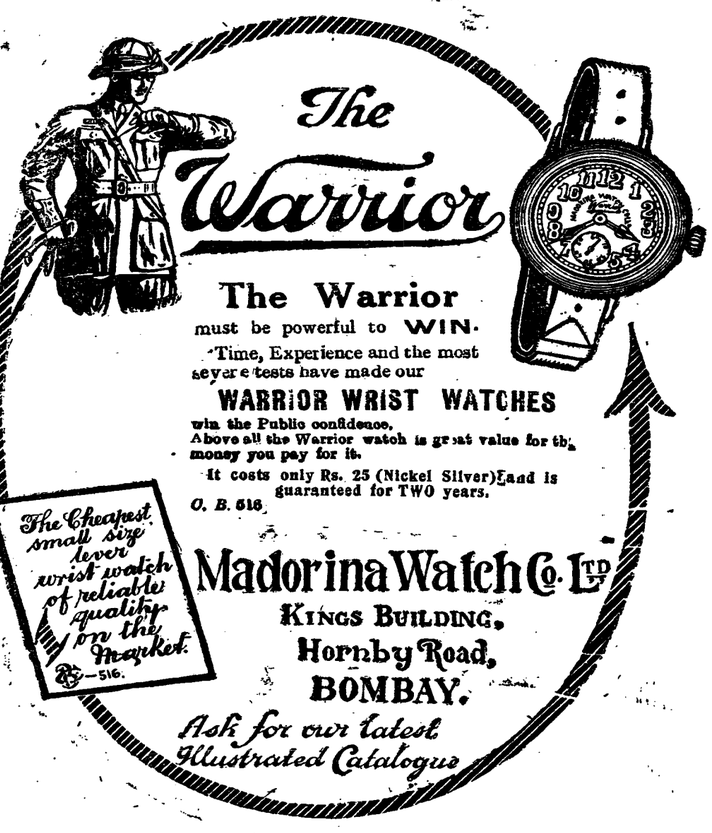
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